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EDITORIAL NOTE

The National Legislators' Conference on "We for Development" was organized in the Parliament House, New Delhi, from 10 to 11 March 2018, on the initiative of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. The aim of the conference was to bring the legislators across the country under one roof to deliberate the issue of development on the themes i.e., the 'Role of Legislators in Development Process', and 'Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development'.

The Conference also aimed at providing a platform to parliamentarians and legislators to share their experiences, and to develop a perspective on developmental issues in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Conference was divided into five sessions i.e., the (i) Inaugural session; (ii) Plenary session; (iii) Discussion sessions which were organized on 10 March 2018; (iv) Concluding session; and (v) Valedictory session which were held on 11 March 2018. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, digitally inaugurated the Conference in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 10 March 2018. The Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha made the Introductory remark.

We have included brief accounts of the above mentioned Conference in the form of an article in this issue of JPI. Brief accounts of some other Conferences/Seminars have also been included under the feature 'Parliamentary Events and Activities'. We also carry in this issue the other regular features, *viz.* Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Sessional Review, Book Abstract on 'SAARC & SAARCLAW' by Hemant K. Batra, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest, and Appendices, etc.

In our constant pursuit of making the *Journal* more enriching and useful, we always look forward to suggestions for its further improvement.

We also welcome informative, practice and problem-oriented, non-partisan and original articles pertaining to parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field.

Snehlata Shrivastava
—Editor

1

"NATIONAL LEGISLATORS' CONFERENCE: WE FOR DEVELOPMENT", NEW DELHI, 10 - 11 MARCH 2018.

Snehlata Shrivastava
Secretary-General, Lok Sabha

The National Legislators' Conference on " We for Development" was organised in the Parliament House, New Delhi, from 10 to 11 March 2018, on the initiative of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, under the auspices of Indian Parliamentary Group. The aim of the conference was to bring the legislators across the country under one roof to deliberate the issue of development i.e, themes on the (i) 'Role of Legislators in Development Process', and (ii) 'Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development'. The Conference was also aimed to provide a platform to parliamentarians, MLAs and MLCs to share their experiences, and to develop a perspective on developmental issues in the light of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Conference was divided into five sessions i.e, the (i) Inaugural session; (ii) Plenary session; (iii) Discussion sessions which were organized on 10 March 2018; (iv) Concluding session; and (v) Valedictory session which were held on 11 March 2018. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi, digitally inaugurated the Conference in the Central Hall, Parliament House on 10 March 2018. The Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha made the introductory remark.

During the inauguration, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, thanked the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for organizing the Conference and bringing together the Legislators from various States to discuss an important issue like Development. Citing the historical significance of the Central Hall, where the meetings of the Constituent Assembly held by the founding fathers of the Constitution, the Hon'ble Prime Minister said sitting here to take part in a Conference of this nature in itself is an inspiring experience. Describing the constitution as a 'social document', the Prime Minister pointed out the principle of social justice enshrined in the constitution, which is the motivating force for taking development to the length and breadth of the country covering all sections.

In his address the Prime Minister said that we need to make our development model more focussed. If we look at the States, it is good

that an atmosphere of competitiveness has been created through cooperative federalism, where the members of Parliament sit together with the legislators and discuss the concern of their areas, the states and the country. Sharing his own experience of engaging with the district level officials from 115 aspirational districts across the country, the Prime Minister emphasized the importance of the elected representatives proactively involving themselves with the development works in their respective areas. Good Governance, Leadership, Coordination and Effective Implementation are the key concerns, the Prime Minister felt, which needed to be addressed. He believed that people's participation in itself would trigger the process of change towards progress.

Observing that people keep a more vigilant eye on their leaders of late, gauging them more seriously and looking up to them for bringing about the desired development, the Prime Minister stated that it is important for the Legislators to deliver, matching the expectations of the people. He also called upon the Legislators to rise above considerations of ideology and politics and work together towards achieving the larger goal of development. He felt that the Legislators need to work wholeheartedly and if the available resources are harnessed in a mission mode, they would prove to be sufficient to address the challenges of development. Demonstrating positivity in thought and approach, the Prime Minister said that using the term 'backward' signified a mental construct which tended to inhibit out of the box thinking.

Hon'ble Prime Minister also urged upon the Legislators to be helping hands and facilitators for development which, according to him, could pave the path for achieving social justice. Successful development outcomes, according to him, would encourage further participation which, in turn, would help in giving momentum to the development works themselves.

Stressing the importance of learning from success stories of others, the Prime Minister said that in every State there are a few districts where development parameters are strong and positive lessons can be drawn from them for bringing about improvement in the weaker districts. It is essential to identify areas where certain districts need improvement and then address the shortcomings. Hon'ble Prime Minister also said that focussed working on the aspirational districts will help improve India's standing in the Human Development Index, in the short run itself. Lauding the efforts of NITI Aayog in identifying the 'Aspirational Districts' across the country, he said that the officials from the Aayog would be there throughout the Conference giving insights through their presentations and resolving queries of Legislators attending the Conference.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan delivered the Inaugural Address and welcomed the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and the Legislators who came with interest to attend the Conference, and said that the Prime Minister is her inspiration in organizing this Conference. Referring to the National Conference of Women Legislators held in March 2016, where the women legislators participated with enthusiasm from all over India, the Hon'ble Speaker reiterated that the motivating idea behind organising the Conference was that, all our developmental ideas and efforts reached the last man standing in the row. She said that seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) had been adopted at the Global Forum on Development and the focus was to make development sustainable. While the world is striving to achieve the SDGs by 2030, India under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji have envisaged a new and vibrant India by 2022, the 75th year of India's Independence.

Sharing with the delegates her own initiatives in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, the Hon'ble Speaker said that already the subject has been discussed in Parliament four times. According to her, only through the proactive interventions from all quarters and all stakeholders, particularly the policymakers and Legislators, can we hope to make meaningful progress towards achieving the SDGs. She emphasised the need to take this down further to the State Legislatures. Keeping that in mind, this Conference has now been extended to include all Legislators. Programmes and schemes are made by the Government with the focus on development and it is the duty of the Legislators to take these programmes and schemes to its targeted beneficiaries. Sharing the lessons learnt from the problems and difficulties encountered while executing the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, a dream project of former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, the Hon'ble Speaker acknowledged that only through the positive involvement of the people's representatives, many of them could be sorted out. The Legislators should ensure optimum utilization of funds. She also mentioned about the 115 aspirational districts identified by the NITI Aayog, which require special attention. She said the National Legislators Conference is providing an important platform to the Legislators to share their thoughts and ideas with the Ministers and Members of Parliament, besides facilitating exchange of information among themselves in the pursuit of '*Sampoorna Vikas*'.

Hon'ble Speaker also said that the sense of "We for Development" will definitely go to the whole country and only then by 2022, we shall be able to materialize our dream of "A Powerful India, A Better India".

Shri Ajay Misra, MP and Smt. Geetha Kothapalli, MP were the moderators at the Inaugural Ceremony.

The Plenary Session was held after the Inaugural Session. The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry and Civil Aviation, Shri Suresh Prabhu, addressed the Session and focussed on optimum utilization of resources in development. Pointing out that different people mean different things by development, he said that development needs resources – 'human' that requires skilling and 'natural' that are exhaustible. Development in one area or place and one aspect may mean depletion of resources in another form or area. Uncontrolled consumption of resources leads to vicious circle of resource scarcity, environment pollution and more scarcity. He said that optimizing resource utilization may lead to resource efficiency but still means resource consumption at some levels. Therefore, he advocated going beyond resource consumption at some levels. He suggested that in our developmental efforts, there is a need to look at exploring alternative resources and recycling, which means that goods, that are past their utility in one form, may be converted as resources for other products.

Shri Prabhu wanted the districts to be the basic unit of planning and developmental activities. Turning to the role of Legislators in development, he suggested that Legislators can help in resource-based planning with their knowledge of resources that are available in their own constituencies. He also said that while laws should be acceptable to the people, one main cause of non-acceptability is people's unawareness of how the law would benefit them. In this aspect, Legislators can go a long way in bringing awareness among people about particular laws and schemes, Shri Prabhu added.

Making a detailed presentation on the overarching theme 'We for Development' at the Plenary, Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog said, despite high economic growth, India still faces severe development challenges, particularly in areas such as nutrition, education, health and infrastructure. He pointed out that there is malnourishment among children which leads to their stunting and anemia among women. There is a lack of educational facilities and infrastructure and inadequate number of teachers in several parts of the country. With the unacceptable levels of infant and maternal mortality rates, health concerns still remain a top priority for us. Infrastructure like road connectivity and electricity is out of reach for many people and in many places. Shri Kant further informed that there is a need to remove the constraints that stand in the way of the implementation of various existing developmental programmes and schemes.

Shri Kant also said that there are significant variations between States and Districts. In order to take the country forward, it is necessary to develop the areas, States and regions that are showing poor performance. Using objective criteria, the NITI Aayog has identified 115 Districts as 'Aspirational Districts' that need focussed intervention from the Central and State Governments. Shri Kant emphasized that the country cannot achieve growth above 9 to 10 per cent unless these districts make progress in development parameters. He also shared with the Delegates the various steps being taken by the NITI Aayog to bring developmental changes in these districts. According to him, this, being a priority concern of the Government, is closely monitored by the Prime Minister himself. Mapping of NGOs and the Youth Organisations have also been done to get them involved in monitoring the programme. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai, presided over the Plenary Session and Smt. Kavitha Kalvakuntla, MP was the moderator.

The Discussion Session was divided into two sessions, i.e., Session - I on '*Role of Legislators in Development Process*', and Session - II on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*'. The delegates were divided into four Zone-wise groups – North Zone, South Zone, West Zone and East Zone with each Zone discussing both the subjects.

The Sessions were chaired by Shri J.P. Nadda, Minister of Health & Family Welfare; Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Human Resource Development; Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Minister of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Mines; Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Leader of the Opposition, Rajya Sabha; Shri N.K. Premachandran, M.P.; Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, M.P.; and Shri Kalyan Banerjee, M.P.

Shri Prem Das Rai, M.P.; Shri Sushil Singh, M.P.; Ms. Kavitha Kalvakuntla, M.P.; Shri Pradeep Gandhi, former M.P.; and Ms. Bhavna Dave, former M.P., were the Moderators for these Sessions.

Representatives from NITI Aayog and senior officers from the Ministries of Agriculture, Human Resource Development, Finance and Skill Development made separate presentations at the Sessions.

Hon'ble Minister, Shri J. P. Nadda, while chairing the Session on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*' focussed on competitive and cooperative federalism. He believed that the wealth of a nation depends on the quality and skill of its people. He also said, there is no dearth of fund for welfare programmes but the non-utilization of funds due to the governance structure is a challenge which needs continuous monitoring and supervision by the lawmakers.

Chairing the Session on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*', Hon'ble Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar said that *Vikash* is above politics. He stated that Legislators and people must rise above politics on the issue of development. He emphasized the need for the participation of Legislators in developmental process in a big way.

Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, MP, while chairing the Session on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*', outlined the efforts of the Government in realizing the development goals, as envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. He remarked that the NITI Aayog was working in tandem with the State Governments, especially with regard to the aspirational districts identified across the country. The Union Minister said as Legislators were in direct touch with the masses, they could give suggestions to effectively guide Government policy.

Chairing the Session on '*Role of Legislators in Development Process*' Shri Kalyan Banerjee, MP observed that the development role of the Legislators is of paramount importance. At times funds are also major problem.

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, MP, who chaired the Session on '*Role of Legislators in Development Process*', drawing the attention to the famous ancient edicts of Emperor Ashoka, stressed that the well-being of the people is the priority for the rulers. It is also their responsibility to oversee the developmental programmes and schemes and their implementation. According to him, suggestions by the Legislators also help build a corrective mechanism that helps bridge the policy gaps.

Shri N.K. Premachandran, MP while chairing the Session on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*', highlighted his efforts in taking the benefits of development to the people of his constituency. He observed that as lawmakers, it was their responsibility to sensitise the people about the various schemes of the Central and State Governments. He advocated a special role for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to push the development agenda of the government.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Leader of the Opposition, Rajya Sabha, while chairing the session on '*Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development*' said that the idea of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, to hold a Conference of this nature was laudable. He observed that non-developmental issues have occupied most of the time in our legislatures, and it is now time to move forward together in matters of development. For Legislators having to spend time on non-developmental activities is a major distraction from their primary responsibilities. Several Legislators actively participated in the discussion that followed in each Session.

The Concluding Session was held on 11 March 2018. At the beginning of the session, Zone-wise reports were presented. Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Shipping; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Nitin Gadkari addressed the Session. Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, MP was the moderator for the session.

Shri Nitin Gadkari, Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Shipping; Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation enriched the concluding session by sharing his thoughtful and insightful personal experiences on how developmental projects can be implemented through innovative and out-of-the-box thinking. He stressed that money should not and is never the real constraint for implementation of projects. India is a rich nation with poor people. He underlined that "where there is a will there is a way; and where there is no way there is a survey, seminar, discussion." Observing that we can donate our eyes but not vision, he appealed to the lawmakers to muster a strong political will to implement their vision for development in their constituencies. He urged the Legislators to look around in their constituencies and identify and work on projects which can generate employment and make wealth out of waste.

In the context of the discussion subject, 'Optimum Utilization of Resources in Development', he mentioned about several of his successful initiatives in his constituency. On issues relating to water, he observed that more than the water shortage, it is the mismanagement of water, which is a major cause of concern. He pitched for river-linking as a solution and cited the on-going projects in the Southern part of the country which once completed will go a long way in solving the problems being faced by the people there. According to him, Innovation, Technology, Entrepreneurship and Research were the most critical factors in ensuring a holistic development. He stated that with intelligence, technology, vision and out-of-the-box thinking one can make miracles. Drawing the attention of the Legislators to the growing problems on the energy front, he appealed them to encourage the people to use bio-fuels instead of fossil-fuels.

The Valedictory Session was held after the Concluding Session on 11 March 2018. At the beginning of the Session a Resolution of the National Legislator's Conference was adopted unanimously by the House. The text of the Resolution is reproduced at the end of the article. The Session was addressed by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley; and Hon'ble Vice-President and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan made the closing remark and Dr. Heena Gavit, MP was the moderator of the Session.

Addressing the delegates, the Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, and Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley expressed gratitude to the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, for organizing the Conference, and bringing together Legislators from across the country to discuss development and related issues. Mentioning that peer recognition, i.e. credibility in the eyes of fellow Legislators leads to satisfaction which the Legislators can only have if they follow good conduct. Legislators may show aggression while dealing with subjects, but not in their conduct with their compatriots. Thus, Legislators need to concentrate on issues and not on people to ensure dignity and credibility of the House. According to him for a Legislator, his/her credibility is paramount.

Shri Arun Jaitley, sharing personal experiences, said that 'overstatement is never a virtue' as it leads to the loss of credibility. He urged upon the Legislators to access library and resources to understand subjects and issues and also to be brief and crisp while putting forth their opinions. He also advocated the use of social media to ensure wider coverage and connect with the people. He said that Legislators need to be aware the government's financial policies, the contemporary issues impinging upon the economy and of the general economic conditions in the country.

Citing taxation as an example to put forth the Hon'ble Prime Minister's views on cooperative federalism, the Union Minister said that even the Constitution makers had made a clear distinction between the financial powers of the Centre and the States. Both the Centre and the States should collectively pool the available resources for developmental efforts, which he said, would eventually benefit the masses.

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, delivered the Valedictory Address and lauded the efforts of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan in bringing together Legislators from across the country to discuss the issue of development.

Reminiscing what the senior BJP leader, Shri L.K. Advani ji had once said, "Ideal behaviour is more important than ideology", he remarked, that it is important that Legislators regulate their behaviour and conduct themselves with dignity with their constituents, their fellow Legislators and with the general public. Drawing from his own personal experience, he said that self introspection is crucial for a Legislator.

Stressing the importance of keeping oneself well-informed as a Legislator, the Hon'ble Vice-President underlined the importance of reading. He urged upon the Legislators to inculcate "simple living and high thinking" in their lives and to spend as much time as possible with the people. He

impressed upon the members to be regular and punctual in the House and said that it was joint responsibility of both the government and the opposition to ensure the smooth conduct of business in the House. He also reminded the Legislators that it is the nation which tends to lose when they don't work. The Vice-President also impressed upon the need to have more sittings of the House. Shri Naidu observed that a consensus should be developed to provide for reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies. The focus of the Legislator, he said, should be on '4Cs'-"Character, Calibre, Capacity and Conduct" and not on '3Cs'-"Caste, Community and Cash". According to him Houses should function accepting the principle that the "Opposition must have its say and the Government must have its way". Media, he reflected should also act responsibly.

Calling for an attitudinal change in society, Shri Naidu expressed anguish over the fact that even after nearly 75 years of Independence, poverty, illiteracy and discrimination still pervade our society. He urged upon Legislators to make "People's programmes" rather than "Government programmes" or "Political programmes". In this regard, participation of the people in the development process has to be encouraged. According to him, since people are now demanding development, the Legislators should be focussed on that. In fact, people should be at the core of development. In this regard, he advocated the PPP model. Emphasising the need for uplifting the suppressed and the marginalised, Shri Naidu urged upon Legislators to focus on permanent solutions and to create wealth.

Calling the Legislators to promote national integration, the Hon'ble Vice-President said that the Legislators need to be driven by the thought that it should be "Nation first, then Party and then Self". In his address he also dwelt upon issues like climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Hon'ble Vice-President concluded his address complementing the Hon'ble Speaker for organising such a unique and first of its kind National Conference of Legislators.

In her Concluding Remarks, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan said that the success of this Conference shows the dedication of the people's representatives towards good governance and development. Appreciating the active participation of the Delegates in the deliberations on the agenda items, the Speaker observed that their enthusiastic participation has made the discussion more fruitful.

It also reflects the sensitivity of the Legislators towards public welfare. She further remarked that all the Sessions were very interactive and

interesting. The active participation of Legislators has proven that the decision to organize this Conference is correct.

Emphasizing the role of people's representatives in achieving the goals of development, she observed that good governance and effective implementation of schemes ensuring social justice, are imperative for development. The benefits of development must reach every person. The issue of development has been discussed in the past also but the need is to sustain this discussion till the goal is achieved.

The Hon'ble Speaker further said that it is the responsibility of people's representative to work for the welfare of the people including those who did not vote for them. The Legislators' small but collective efforts can become the foundation of big developmental works connecting everyone from distant villages to the mainstream of development. According to her, it is important to make collective efforts while formulating the model of development and it is essential to continue the discussion on the issue at the zonal level within the country. She further said that the benefit of sharing of many minor but important issues related to the constituency, at the district level has been recognised by the Legislators. In this regard, Hon'ble Speaker, talked about the highly successful cleanliness drive she had started in her own constituency, Indore. According to the Speaker, the challenge does not end with achieving certain levels of development or a particular objective; it is an even greater challenge to sustain the levels achieved.

Expressing her gratitude to the Hon'ble Vice-President, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Hon'ble Speaker said that everyone has benefitted from his vast administrative experience and knowledge. Thanking the Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley for attending the Valedictory Session despite his busy schedule, the Speaker said that the presence of the Finance Minister demonstrated the importance of the event as he is the resource provider. Hon'ble Speaker also thanked the Hon'ble Ministers, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha, and Members of Parliament for their participation and involvement with the Conference. She thanked Member of Parliament, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab for his inputs for drafting the Resolution adopted in this Conference. She also thanked all the people's representatives coming from all parts of India and making the Conference a success.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha also thanked the CEO, NITI Aayog, Shri Amitabh Kant and his team for their presentations, preparing detailed profile of different districts and welfare projects going on in the country. Hon'ble Speaker also thanked the Members of Parliament for contributions

made by them, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, and Senior Officers/Staff and all others who worked tirelessly for the success of the Conference.

Thereafter, the Conference concluded.

The text of the Resolution which was adopted unanimously in the Conference is reproduced below:

RESOLUTION

'WE, THE LEGISLATORS, assembled at the National Legislators Conference on the theme *"We for Development"*, held in New Delhi on 10 and 11 March 2018, do hereby:

Commit ourselves to the task of nation-building, and strive to bring in inclusive and sustainable development, and

To Inform and sensitize citizens about the developmental programmes, proactively monitor their implementation, delivery mechanisms and utilization of resources,

To encourage people to actively participate in governance issues, development policies and programmes, and

Affirm to work tirelessly to create a developed India where no region and section is left behind'.

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2

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Farewell Ceremony to outgoing President of India: On 23 July 2017, a ceremony to bid farewell to the outgoing President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan presented a Farewell Address on behalf of the Members of Parliament, placing on record their respectful and affectionate tributes to Shri Pranab Mukherjee. A 'Signature Book' signed by the Members of Parliament and a Silver (gold plated) plaque with Parliament House Replica was also presented by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha to Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, the Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha addressed the gathering on the occasion. The outgoing President then addressed the distinguished gathering. After the conclusion of the farewell function arrangement of tea was made for the outgoing President of India and other dignitaries in the Courtyard No. 9, Parliament House.

Meeting of Standing Committee on Social and Cultural Affairs of Asian Parliamentary Assembly (APA): The Meeting of Standing Committee on Social and Cultural Affairs of Asian Parliamentary Assembly was held in Thimphu, Bhutan, from 31 August to 2 September, 2017. Shri Sunil Baliram Gaikwad, Member of Lok Sabha attended the Meeting. Smt. Kalpana Sharma, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation. During the meeting the following subjects were taken up for discussion and for adoption of Draft Resolutions thereon: (i) Measure to Promote Cultural Diversity and Protect Cultural Heritage in Asia; (ii) Asian Integration through Information and Communication Technology; (iii) Collaboration on Health Equity in Asia; (iv) Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in Asia; (v) Asian Parliamentarians against Corruption; (vi) Asian Parliamentary Assembly Women Parliamentarians; (vii) Promoting Inter-Faith Dialogue and Harmony among World Religions; (viii) Legal and Legislative Cooperation in Combating the Smuggling of Cultural Items in Asia; (ix) Effective Cooperation in Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in Asia; and (x) Humanitarian Aid to Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Myanmar on the Verge of a Humanitarian Catastrophe.

After discussion, the draft resolutions were adopted unanimously by the participating members and it was decided by them that these resolutions would be placed before Executive Council and the 10th Plenary of Asian Parliamentary Assembly for final adoption.

World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development: The World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development was held in Nusa Dua, Bali (Indonesia) from 5 to 7 September, 2017. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha; Smt. Sumitra Mahajan attended the Forum. The members of the delegation were Shri Rakesh Singh; Shri Jose K. Mani; Smt. Riti Pathak, Members of Lok Sabha; and Shri La. Ganesan, Member of Rajya Sabha. Shri Anoop Mishra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha was also part of the delegation. Shri Ajay Kumar Munshi, Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

The Forum deliberated on the several subjects of topical relevance focusing on Sustainable Development Goals including inclusive and equitable development, climate change, peaceful co-existence, women land rights, contribution of women leaders, post legislative scrutiny on SDGs issues, and regional cooperation, etc.

At the end of the event, a declaration namely 'Bali Declaration' was adopted on the theme "Achieving the 2030 Agenda through Inclusive Development". However, India decided to dissociate itself from the adoption of the declaration.

38th General Assembly of ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly: The 38th General Assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly was held in Manila, Philippines from 14 to 20 September, 2017. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation was invited to attend the event in the capacity of observer member State. Shri Ganesh Singh, Member of Lok Sabha represented the Indian side in the Assembly. The main theme of the Assembly was "AIPA and ASEAN Partnering for Inclusive Change". Shri Atul Kaushik, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the delegation.

Meeting of (i) 39th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO; (ii) Parliamentary Session within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2017; and (iii) WTO Public Forum 2017: The Meeting of (i) 39th Session of the Steering Committee of Parliamentary Conference on the WTO; (ii) Parliamentary Session within the framework of WTO Public Forum 2017; and (iii) WTO Public Forum 2017 was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 26 to 28 September, 2017. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Member of Lok Sabha, and the Chairman, Standing Committee of Information Technology and the Member of the Steering Committee of

Parliamentary Conference on the WTO participated in the meetings. During the meetings, discussions were held on the following themes: (i) Trade: Behind the Headlines; (ii) Making Trade Fair: The contribution of Parliaments; and (iii) Update on recent developments at the WTO including preparation of the 11th Ministerial Conference in Argentina.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, and also on the birth anniversaries of former Speakers of Lok Sabha, functions are organized under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing the profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, were distributed on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period from 1 July to 30 September 2017:

Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee, a function was held on 6 July 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Union Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and the then Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley; the then Union Minister of Urban Development, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu (presently the Vice-President of India and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha); the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; the Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Radha Mohan Singh; the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot; the Union Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Earth Science and the Minister of Environment Forest & Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan; the former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson of the Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; several Union Ministers of State; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the then Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra paid floral tributes at the portrait of Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee.

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a function was held on 23 July 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers & Minister

of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananth Kumar; the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri ThawarChand Gehlot; the Union Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar; the former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the then Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, and senior officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, respectively, paid floral tributes at the portrait of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak on his Birth Anniversary.

Dr. G.S. Dhillon: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. G.S. Dhillon, a function was held on 6 August 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; the Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; several Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament; and the then Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, paid floral tributes to Dr. Dhillon.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, a function was held on 20 August 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; the then President of the Indian National Congress, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; and the then Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff and Secretary of Lok Sabha, Dr. D. Bhalla paid floral tributes at the portrait of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his Birth Anniversary.

Dr. Balram Jakhar: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Balram Jakhar, a function was held on 23 August 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; the Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Members of Parliament, former Members of Parliament and the Senior Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat paid floral tributes to Dr. Jakhar at his photograph in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary.

Sardar Hukam Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Hukam Singh, a function was held on 31 August 2017 in the Central

Hall of Parliament House. The former Deputy Prime Minister and the Chairperson, Ethics Committee of Lok Sabha, Shri L. K. Advani; the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; Members of Parliament; and former Members of Parliament paid floral tributes to the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary. The then Secretaries-General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra and Shri Shumsher K. Sheriff, respectively, and Secretary of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla, and Senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats also paid floral tributes.

Shri P.A. Sangma: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri P.A. Sangma, a function was held on 1 September 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The Lok Sabha Speaker, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prof. P.J. Kurien; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Dr. M. Thambi Durai; the Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Minority Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi; Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; the then Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, Shri Anoop Mishra; the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma; Secretary of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla; and senior Officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary.

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, a function was held on 4 September 2017 in the Central Hall of Parliament House. The leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad; the Chairperson, Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya; several Members of Parliament; former Members of Parliament; the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, Shri Desh Deepak Verma; Secretary of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Dr. D. Bhalla, and Senior Officers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats paid floral tributes to Dadabhai Naoroji in the Central Hall of Parliament House on his birth anniversary.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

Foreign Parliamentary Delegation Visiting India

Mexico: A 4-member Parliamentary Delegation from Mexico led by H.E. (Ms.) Maria Guadalupe Murguia Gutierrez, the President of Chamber of Deputies of the Congress of Mexico, visited India from 6 to 10 August

2017. On 8 August 2017, the delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'. On the same day, they called on the Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, and the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha hosted a banquet in honour of the Delegation.

On 9 August 2017, the Delegation called on the Minister of External Affairs of India, Smt. Sushma Swaraj. Besides Delhi, the Delegation also visited Agra.

The Republic of Seychelles: A 12-member Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Seychelles led by Hon'ble Patrick Pillay, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Seychelles visited India from 9 to 13 August, 2017. On 9 August, 2017 the delegation witnessed the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in Session from the 'Special Box'.

On 10 August, 2017 the Delegation called on the Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan. On the same day the Delegation also called on the Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind and the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi. The same day, Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan hosted a banquet in honour of the Delegation. Besides Delhi, the Delegation also visited Jaipur.

Indian Parliamentary Delegation Visiting Abroad

The Russian Federation: A 6-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker of Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan visited the Russian Federation from 10 to 14 August, 2017 under the bilateral exchange programme. The Delegation consisted of Dr. Virendra Kumar, Shri Mohammed Salim, Shri Naleen Kumar Kateel, and Smt. Hema Malini, all Members of Lok Sabha, and Shri C.P. Narayan, Member of Rajya Sabha. Shri Atul Kaushik, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Call-on Meeting with the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha

Israel: H.E. Mr. Daniel Carmon, Ambassador of Israel called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 14 August, 2017 at 20 Akbar Road, New Delhi.

Japan: H.E. Mr. Kenji Hiramatsu, the Ambassador of Japan to India called on Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt Sumitra Mahajan in Parliament House on 4 August, 2017.

PARLIAMENT MUSEUM

During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2017, a total of 7162 visitors visited the Parliament Museum. Apart from the general visitors, students from 53 schools and colleges from all over the country visited the Museum. A number of sitting and former members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and foreign dignitaries/delegations including Delegation of Deputy Commissioner/Diplomats from Bangladesh, Parliament of Myanmar, Young Parliamentarian from Africa, Seychelles, and the ASEAN Diplomats too visited the Museum. As many as 3,50,922 visitors have visited the Museum between 5 September 2006 (*i.e* the date of opening of the Museum for the general public) and 30 September 2017.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING (BPST)

During the period from 01 July to 30 September 2017, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training has organized the following Courses/ Programmes for Members/Delegates/ Probationers/Journalists/Students:

33rd Parliamentary Internship Programme

The 33rd Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials was organized from 02 to 30 August 2017 which was attended by 50 officials from 23 countries. The Programme was funded under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)/Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan (SCAAP) by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Appreciation Courses

Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organized for: (i) Thirty-one Assistant Security Commissioner Probationers of the RPF from 3 to 5 July 2017; (ii) Forty-two Audit/Accounts/ Sr. Audit/Sr. Accounts officers of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India from 17 to 21 July 2017; (iii) Eighty-nine Probationers of the Indian Forest Service and Officers trainees from Royal Government of Bhutan from 31 July to 4 August 2017; (iv) One hundred forty four Probationers of the Indian Revenue Service (Customs & Central Excise) Group "A" Officer Trainees 67th batch, from 11 to 15 September 2017.

Professional Development Programmes for/by Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat: (i) Five Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Professional

Development Programme at House of Commons, UK, from 11 to 15 September 2017; (ii) One official of Lok Sabha Secretariat Participated in 49th Annual Conference of Indian Association for the Study of Conservation of Cultural Property (IAXC), at Bihar State Archives , Patna, from 13 to 15 September, 2017; (iii) Ten Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Study visit to U.S. Congress, Washington D.C., from 18 to 22 September 2017.

Training Courses for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & State Legislature Secretariats: (i) Twenty-four Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme on Administrative Vigilance from 10 to 14 July 2017; (ii) Thirty-three Reporters working in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Programme from 10 to 14 July 2017; (iii) Thirty officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Computer Training Programme for upgrading computer skills from 21 to 25 August 2017; (iv) Twenty-eight Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended a Training Course for officials providing Research, Reference, Information and Library Service from 04 to 08 September 2017; (v) Thirty-seven Security Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats attended Training Course from 18 to 22 September 2017; (vi) Fifty-seven Officials of LARRDIS, Lok Sabha Secretariat attended two days LIBSYS Training Programme from 18 to 19 September 2017; and (vii) Sixty-nine Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat attended Training Programme on A.C.R. Writing from 25 to 27 September 2017.

Lok Sabha Internship Programme (Three Month)

Twenty-five Interns were selected for the Lok Sabha Internship Programme (Three Month) which started from 03 July 2017 and concluded on 29 September 2017.

Training Programme for PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament

Seventy-six PAs/PSs of Members of Parliament attended Training Programme on 'E-Parliament and Access to information in BPST on 11 August 2017.

Study Visits (International)

Parliamentary Delegation: (i) Thirteen Member Parliamentary Delegation of the Kyrgyzstan Parliament attended Special Capacity Building

Programme from 24 July to 28 July 2017; (ii) Twenty-one Member Parliamentary Delegation of the Myanmar Parliament attended Training Programme from 31 July to 4 August 2017.

Other Study Visits: (i) Twenty-seven Bangladeshi Diplomats attended a Study Visit on 6 July 2017; (ii) Twenty-seven American Students of the Indiana University Kelly School of Business, USA, attended Study Visit on 27 July 2017; (iii) Thirty-two Members of Parliament from African Countries, attended Study Visit on 1 August 2017; (iv) Seventeen ASEAN Diplomats, attending 11th Special Course at Foreign Service Institute, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, attended Study Visit on 04 September 2017; and (v) Sixteen Deputy Commissioners from Bangladesh attended 6th Special Training Programme in Field Administration at the National Centre for Good Governance, Mussoorie, attended Study Visit on 20 September 2017. In all, 153 participants attended these 7 Study Visits (International).

Study Visits (National): (i) One Officer of Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur, on 12 July 2017; (ii) Eighteen Police Officers of the rank of Sub-Inspector to Deputy Superintendent of Police undergoing Training Programme at Central Detective Training School, Ghaziabad, attended Study Visit on 18 July 2017; (iii) Fifty-eight Students and teachers of the St. Joseph's School, Greater NOIDA, on 19 July 2017; (iv) Forty-nine Students from Indian Traditions and Heritage Society (ITIHAAS), New Delhi, on 20 July 2017; (v) Fifty-nine Students and teachers of the St. Joseph's School, Greater NOIDA, on 20 July 2017; (vi) Fifty-nine Students of Government Model High School-II Dhanas U.T., Chandigarh, on 20 July 2017; (vii) Fifty-nine Students and teachers of the St. Joseph's School, Greater NOIDA, on 21 July 2017; (viii) Thirteen Service Officers undergoing Training Programme at DHTI, Ministry of Defence, on 27 July 2017; (ix) Twenty-nine Students and teachers of Indraprastha International School, Dwarka, Delhi, on 01 August 2017; (x) Nineteen staff members of Delhi Public School International, Saket, New Delhi, on 02 August 2017; (xi) Thirty-four Students of Vidhyanjali International School, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, on 03 August 2017; (xii) Thirty-one Students and faculty Members of the Kamala Nehru College, Department of Journalism, University of Delhi, Delhi, on 03 August 2017; (xiii) Ninety-nine Students and teachers of Vanasthali Public School, Sector-10, Vasundhara, Ghaziabad, on 09 August 2017; (xiv) Twenty-six Service Officers undergoing Training Programme at DHTI, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi on 09 August 2017; (xv) Seventeen Trainee Officers from various State Governments, Institute of Legislative Drafting and Research (ILDR), Ministry of Law & Justice, New Delhi, on 09 August 2017; (xvi) Thirty-six Elected Women Panchayat members and the Society for Integrated Developmental Activities Research

and Training (SIDART) representatives from Rajasthan, on 10 August 2017; (xvii) Fifty-five participants of the Forty Third Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration, IIPA, New Delhi, on 11 August 2017; (xviii) Fifty-eight Students and teachers of Delhi Metropolitan Education College, NOIDA, UP, on 18 August 2017; (xix) Thirty-two Students and teachers of Bengal Law College, Santiniketan, West Bengal, on 22 August 2017; (xx) Twenty-four Officers and Trainees of Clerical Training School, ITBP Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, Sonipat, Haryana, on 24 August 2017; (xxi) Ten member Delegation of Mizoram Journalist Association, Kolasib District, Mizoram, on 30 August 2017; (xxii) Forty-seven Students of Hooghly Mohsin College, Hooghly, West Bengal, on 12 September 2017; (xxiii) Fourteen Service officers from Nagaland attended training at ISTM, New Delhi, visited Parliament of India on 15 September 2017; (xxiv) One hundred twenty three Students and teachers of Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies, Rohini, Delhi, on 20 September 2017; (xxv) Forty-four Diaspora youth of Indian origin under "Know India Programme" (KIP) to Parliament of India through MEA, New Delhi, on 20 September 2017; (xxvi) Fourteen family members of MLAs and Officials of Library Advisor Committee, Kerala Legislature Secretariat, on 25 September 2017; (xxvii) Forty-eight Students of Jaipuria School of Business, Indirapuram, Ghaziabad, U.P., on 26 September 2017; and (xxviii) Sixty Trainees of Clerical Training School of ITBP, under Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, on 26 September 2017. In all, 1066 participants attended these 28 Study Visits (National).

MEMBERS' REFERENCE SERVICE

Members' Reference Service caters to the information needs of Members of Parliament, primarily in connection with their day-to-day parliamentary work. The Service brings out Reference Notes and Legislative Notes on important issues and Bills pending before the House. During the period from 1 July to 30 September 2017, a total of 1687 offline and 176 online references were received and disposed of. Seven Reference Notes and four Legislative Notes on the contemporary and latest topics were prepared. Information Bulletins on "Presidential Election 2017" and "Vice-Presidential Election 2017" were prepared/distributed to Members of Parliament/Dignitaries/Officers/Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat.

3

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

LOK SABHA

Observation from the Chair regarding the completion of 75 years of "Quit India Movement": On 9 August 2017, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, made the following observation:-

> "Honourable Members, today is 9th August. Today, we have completed 75 years since the 'Quit India Movement' call was given. It is a very important occasion for us. Normally, this time is fixed for the Question Hour, but, keeping in view the feelings of Members attached to this special occasion, we start a discussion to allow everyone to mark this day as a special occasion to express their views."

Instances when the Chair allowed Members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 9 August, 2017, during special discussion to commemorate 75th Anniversary of 'Quit India Movement', the Chair permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, 20 members laid their speeches on the Table of the House.

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4

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS (1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and internet sources, as such, the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Election of the New President:* The Fifteenth election to the office of the President was held on 17 July, 2017. Shri Ram Nath Kovind was declared elected as the President of the Republic on 20 July, 2017. Shri Kovind was sworn in as the new President by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, Justice J.S. Khehar, at a solemn function held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 25 July, 2017.

*Vice-Presidential Election**:* On 5 August, 2017, Shri, M. Venkaiah Naidu, was elected as the Vice President of India. The oath of office was administered by the President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind on 11 August, 2017.

Parliament Session: The Twelfth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha and the Two Hundred and Forty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 17 July, 2017. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 11 August, 2017. The President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, prorogued both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 12 August, 2017.

Resignation of Union Ministers: On 18 July, 2017, the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, resigned.

On 2 September, 2017, the Minister of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Shri Kalraj Mishra; the Minister for Skill Development &

* For details, refer to the Short Note on "Fifteenth Presidential Election" in the September 2017 issue of the JPI

** For details, refer to feature Short Note on "Fifteenth Vice-Presidential Election" in the September 2017 issue of the JPI

Entrepreneurship, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy; the Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Shri Mahendra Nath Pandey; the Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Shri Sanjeev Kumar Balyan; the Minister of State for Health & Family Welfare, Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste and the Minister of State for Labour & Employment, Shri Bandaru Dattatreya, resigned.

Allocation of Additional Charges: On 18 July, 2017, the Union Minister of Textile, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and the Minister for Rural Development, Shri Narendra Tomar were given additional charges of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the Ministry of Urban Development, respectively.

Resignation of Rajya Sabha Members: On 20 July, 2017, Km. Mayawati, Member of the Bahujan Samaj Party from Uttar Pradesh, resigned.

On 10 August, 2017, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, resigned from his seat of Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan.

On 2 September, 2017, Shri Manohar Parrikar, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party, resigned from his seat of Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh.

Rajya Sabha Election: On 21 July, 2017, Shri Vinay Dinu Tendulkar of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Goa. His term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 29 July, 2017. He took oath on 31 July, 2017.

On 31 July, 2017, Smt. Sampatiya Uikey of the Bharatiya Janata Party, declared elected, from Madhya Pradesh. Her term as a Member of Rajya Sabha commenced *w.e.f.* 1 August, 2017. She took oath on 3 August, 2017.

On 31 July, 2017, elections to six seats were held from West Bengal. The winners were: Sarvashri Derek O' Brien, Manas Ranjan Bhunia, Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Ms. Dola Sen, and Smt. Shanta Chhetri, all from the All India Trinamool Congress; and Shri P. Bhattacharya was from the Indian National Congress. The term of all the members commenced on 19 August, 2017 and they took oath/affirmation on 29 August, 2017.

On 9 August, 2017, elections to three seats were held from Gujarat. The winners were: Shri Ahmed Patel from the Indian National Congress, Shri Amit Anil Chandra Shah, and Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, both from the Bharatiya Janata Party. The term of all the members commenced on 19 August, 2017. Both the Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the only Member of the Indian National Congress took oath/affirmation on 25 and 28 August, 2017, respectively.

Death of Lok Sabha Members: On 9 August, 2017, Shri Sanwar Lal Jat, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Ajmer, Rajasthan, passed away.

On 4 September, 2017, Shri Sultan Ahmed, Member of the All India Trinamool Congress from Uluberia, West Bengal, passed away.

On 17 September, 2017, Shri Chand Nath, Member of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Alwar, Rajasthan, and Shri Mohd. Taslimuddin, Member of the Rashtriya Janata Dal from Araria, Bihar, passed away.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 3 September, 2017, the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi elevated four Ministers to Cabinet rank, *viz.*, Sarvashri Dharmendra Pradhan, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Piyush Goyal, and Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The Prime Minister inducted nine new Ministers in the Council, *viz*,. Sarvashri K.J. Alphons Kannanthanam, Hardeep Singh Puri, Raj Kumar Singh, Satya Pal Singh, Anant Kumar Hegde, Virendra Kumar, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Ashwini Kumar Choubey, and Shiv Pratap Shukla.

Resignation from Lok Sabha: On 21 September, 2017, Sarvashri Yogi Adityanath and Keshav Prasad Maurya Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party from Uttar Pradesh, resigned from their Lok Sabha seats.

AROUND THE STATES

BIHAR

Political Development: On 26 July, 2017, Shri Nitish Kumar resigned as the Chief Minister.

On 27 July, 2017, Sarvashri Nitish Kumar and Sushil Kumar Modi took oath as the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister, respectively.

On 28 July, 2017, the Janata Dal (United) led Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

Oath of New Cabinet Ministers: On 29 July, 2017, the Governor, Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, administered oath of office and secrecy to twenty six newly-inducted Ministers .

DELHI

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 August, 2017, Shri Ram Chander of the Aam Aadmi Party from Bawana Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 23 August, 2017.

GOA

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 28 August, 2017, Sarvashri Manohar Parrikar and Vishwajit Rane of the Bharatiya Janata Party were declared elected from Panaji and Valpoi Assembly Constituencies, respectively, in the bye-election held on 23 August, 2017.

MIZORAM

Resignation of Minister: On 21 August, 2017, the Minister of State for Fisheries, Shri Buddha Dhan Chakma resigned from the Ministry over admission issue.

Cabinet Reshuffle: On 27 September, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri Lal Thanhawla allocated the Departments of Agriculture, Irrigation & Water Resources, and Land Resources, Soil & Water Conservation to the newly inducted Minister of State, Shri K. S. Thanga; the Minister of State Ms. Vanlalawmpuii Chawngthu was allocated the Departments of Cooperation, Sericulture and Fisheries; the Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Shri Lal Thanzara was allocated Public Works Department; Home Minister, Shri R. Lalzirliana was allocated the Department of Power & Electricity; the Minister of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, Shri Zodintluanga was allocated the additional charges of the Department of Information & Communication Technology; and the Minister for School Education, Shri H. Rohluna was allocated the charges of the Departments of Labour, Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

NAGALAND

Expulsion of Ministers: On 9 July, 2017, the Chief Minister, Shri Shurhozelie Liezietsu expelled the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Yanthungo Patton, the Minister of National Highway and Political Affairs, Shri G. Kaito Aye, the Minister of Forest & Environment and Climate Change, Shri Imkong L. Imchen, and the Minister for Power, Shri Kipili Sangtam.

New Chief Minister: On 19 July, 2017, Shri T.R. Zeliang was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Nagaland.

Political Development: On 21 July, 2017, the Naga People's Front led Government won the confidence vote in the State Legislative Assembly.

Assembly Bye-election Result: On 3 August, 2017, Shri Shurhozelie Liezietsu of the Naga People's Front from Northern Angami-I Assembly seat was declared elected in the bye-election held on 29 July, 2017.

TAMIL NADU

Political Development: On 21 August, 2017, the two factions of AIADMK, one led by the Chief Minister, Shri Edappadi K. Palanisamy and the other by Shri O. Panneerselvam, merged.

Oath of Deputy Chief Minister: On 21 August, 2017, Shri O. Panneerselvam was sworn in as the Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

WEST BENGAL

Cabinet Reshuffle: On 6 September, 2017, the Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee allocated the Department of Technical Education, Training & Skill Development to the former Minister of Agriculture, Shri Purnendu Basu; Shri Ashish Banerjee was allocated the Department of Agriculture; and the Former Minister for the Technical Education, Training & Skill Development, Smt. Ashima Patra was allocated the Department of Planning, Statistics & Programme Monitoring.

EVENTS ABROAD

BERMUDA

New Premier Sworn in: On 19 July, 2017, Mr. David Burt was sworn in as the Premier of Bermuda.

EAST TIMOR

New Prime Minister Sworn in: On 15 September, 2017, Mr. Mari Alkatiri was sworn in as the Prime Minister of East Timor.

GERMANY

Federal Elections: Elections to the 709-seats Bundestag were held on 24 September, 2017. The Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union of Ms. Angela Merkel won the Election, securing 218 seats.

ICELAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 16 September, 2017, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bjarni Benediktsson resigned from his post.

MONGOLIA

New President: On 10 July, 2017, Mr. Khaltmaagiin Battulga was sworn in as the President.

PAKISTAN

Removal of Prime Minister: On 28 July, 2017, the Supreme Court of Pakistan removed Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif from the office over corruption charges.

New Prime Minister: On 1 August, 2017, Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi was elected as the new Prime Minister.

RWANDA

President Re-elected: On 5 August, 2017, the President, Mr. Paul Kagame was re-elected to the post.

SINGAPORE

New President: On 13 September, 2017, Ms. Halimah Yacob was elected as the new President.

TAIWAN

Resignation of Premier: On 4 September, 2017, the Premier of Taiwan, Mr. Lin Chuan resigned from his post.

New Premier: On 8 September, 2017, Mr. William Lai was sworn in as the new Premier of Taiwan.

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SESSIONAL REVIEW

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

TWELFTH SESSION

The Twelfth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 17 July 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 11 August 2017. In all, there were 19 sittings spread over 76 Hours and 41 Minutes during the Session. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 12 August 2017.

A brief account of the important discussions and other business transacted during the Twelfth Session is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Special Discussion to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement': On 9 August 2017, a Special Discussion to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' was held in the House, where the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Smt. Sumitra Mahajan addressed the House.

Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, said that on 9th August, this day, we complete 75 years since the 'Quit India Movement' call was given. Keeping in view the feelings of Members attached to this special occasion, the Question Hour is suspended and we start a discussion to allow everyone to mark this day to express their views. Smt. Mahajan said that on the completion of 70 years of India's Independence and 75 years of most important movement of freedom struggle, the 'Quit India Movement', I feel proud to remember those moments with all the Members of the House and the countrymen. On this day in 1942, Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi demanded complete withdrawal of the British from India by giving a call for the historical 'Quit India Movement', which shook the foundations of the foreign rule and we were able to free our motherland. Though, 'Quit India Movement' was the last movement before we attained freedom, yet there is a long history of movements for India's freedom. The British established their rule over India, but from the very first day of their rule, efforts for India's freedom were also started. When the Britishers were enjoying the fruits of their colonial rule, the feeling of Swaraj was taking shape in the minds of the local rulers, farmers, intellectuals, the common

man and the soldiers of different States. There was deep resentment against the foreign rule and public anger was expressed in various forms at different places. The Pike revolt in Odisha, and the Santhal Revolt of Jharkhand were the few who became the torch bearer of freedom movement. There are several freedom fighters, about whom very few people know, who laid down their lives for the freedom of the country such as Dheeran Chinnamalai, Kattboman of South India, Ramsingh Kooka, Matangini Hazra of erstwhile East Bengal, Queen Gaidinliu of Nagaland, Basudev, Balwant Fadke, an ordinary labourer Babu Genu of Maharashtra but people know very little about them. Bal Gangadhar Tilak of Maharashtra gave the slogan 'freedom is my birth right and I will have it'. Gandhiji said, 'let every Indian consider himself to be a free man'. He expressed this view during 'Quit India Movement'. This shows how small movements in different parts of the country gave shape to the nationwide movement in 1942. 'Do or Die' call during the 'Quit India Movement' gave an impetus to this struggle. During this movement the British realised that it was not possible to continue their rule over India. I am extremely overwhelmed by remembering the courage and sacrifice of those brave martyrs who unfurled the tri-color at Patna Secretariat, without fearing the bullets of the British and gave clarion call for the freedom of the country in advance. Similar acts of bravery reported in other small towns and areas of the country such as, Munger, Murshidabad, Satara, Ballia, who declared themselves free from British Rule. The 'Quit India Movement' resolution was moved on 8th August 1942 in the late evening in the meeting at the Gowaliya Tank Ground in Mumbai*. On the same night the 'Quit India' resolution was passed unanimously. In his 90 minute address, Mahatma Gandhi gave a call of *'Do or Die'*. The British Government arrested the leaders one after another at midnight itself. The nation was certainly shocked by such large scale arrests but did not succumb, the spirit was kept alive. The greatest success of the 'Quit India Movement' was that this movement shook the consciousness of the intellectuals of the country as well as that of the crores of farmers, workers and youths in the villages which connect them directly with the freedom struggle.

The Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha further said that today, we pay our homage to those unknown braves - in the hearts and minds of whom the feeling of patriotism was ever burning and their eyes were filled with dreams of free India - who were martyred during the 'Quit India Movement'. It is our sacred duty to understand, adopt and publicize the outlook of those braves, stalwarts and the pure souls. If we listen to the tales of the grandmothers, maternal grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles or discuss it in our villages then we would know that every house sacrificed in one way or the other. Narrating which, she herself had witnessed, Smt. Mahajan

* Earlier it was known as Bombay

said that the great freedom fighter, Veer Savarkar, though some people raise questions on him, had sacrificed everything for the country's freedom. Renowned film maker Sudhir Fadke whom many of us know very well, was making a film on Veer Savarkar and was travelling from village to village to crowd funding the film. Everyone donated something or the other. An ordinary woman came forward saying that she did not have much money in her bank account but she donated her gold bangles to make the film on Veer Savarkar. This sentiment is still alive but it has to be rekindled. The enthusiasm, courage, resolution, faith and self-confidence with which we have attained our freedom, we ought to nurture these values to build a great, prosperous, strong and powerful nation, India of our dreams.

The Hon'ble Speaker said that our freedom fighters had given a clarion call in those times asking the Britishers to quit India. Today, as we all are sitting here in this august House as representatives of the people, I feel that we had then asked the Britishers to quit India but today we need a movement to integrate the country. Such a movement should be carried out from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and various other parts of the country so that we can build a strong and united India. Our freedom fighters had dreamt of India where there will be inclusive development and fruits of development will reach every nook and corner of the country and we have to toil hard to materialize this dream. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the poorest of the poor should be given attention first which was also reverberated by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay stating that the fruits of development must reach the person standing last in the queue. This was the concept of *Antyodaya.*

The Hon'ble Speaker said that we all should have this sentiment when we are addressing the nation. We shall deserve to be the representatives of lakhs of people only when we have exalted views and noble thoughts. Lokmanya Tilak said that *Swaraj* was his birth right and he would have it. Today, we ought to think that *Swaraj* (good governance) is our ultimate duty and we will materialize it. Today, we will take a resolve for the country as we are commemorating the 75th year of the 'Quit India Movement'. We had asked the British to quit India and we got Independence in 1947 after five years. But now we have to take a resolve as to what we are going to do in the next five years when we will be celebrating the 75th year of our Independence. The Hon'ble Speaker then requested all members to express their views on this subject.

Initiating the discussion, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi said that we are privileged to remember the August revolution in this august House. Many people among us might be having remembrance

of the events of August Kranti and especially what had happened on 9th of August. The recall of such events in the social life of a country gives a new lease of life to a nation. Besides, we have a duty towards the future generations to send this message across to them. Today, the August Kranti is completing 75 years and I consider this an extremely important occasion. The period between the year 1857 and 1947 witnessed different stages and events in the freedom struggle, the era witnessed different feats of bravery and sacrifice. The year 1942 brought the country to that precipice wherein the dominant feelings of the nation was that if not now, we will never be able to achieve what we aspire for and this had become the dominant feeling in the minds of the countrymen. It was keeping in tune with this mindset that every single individual of the country was connected to the freedom struggle. Earlier, it was sometimes felt that the freedom movement is being led by the elite class but events of 1942 left no part and no class of our society untouched by it and there was not a single social strata which did not feel that the movement was not their own and they were galvanized into action by the words of Gandhiji. Gandhiji had uttered the words *'Do or Die'*. The prevailing public pressure of the time was such that even Bapu, while leading the nation had to find words in sync with the then prevailing public sentiment. Bapu had tried to take the movement to such lofty heights and it was in consequence of this that India had been set free from the bondage of slavery. The Independence of India was not merely an event of Indian freedom. India had become a source of inspiration for the emancipation of so many parts in the world including African and Asian countries where the struggle against colonialism was going on. It was within a few years that all these countries in the world gained freedom and this accomplishment was the best possible outcome of the indomitable willpower of India. Today, we are living in the year 2017 and we cannot deny the fact that we have no Gandhi today and we also do not have that towering leadership with us. However, strongly supported by the collective strength of 125 crore countrymen, if we try to fulfill the dreams of Gandhiji and those freedom fighters then it should not be a difficult job for us. The years 1942 and 2017 have strong parallels in terms of the significance of India in global context and it is precisely for this reason that us taking responsibility becomes of paramount importance. How can we deny that the termite of corruption has been eating into the vitals of the country? However, on this pious occasion we need to take resolution of honesty for leading the country out of this trouble. This is the need of the hour. Poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy are the challenges that the country is facing today. We should not consider them challenges to be tackled by the Government alone. These challenges are before the entire nation, the crisis has been staring the poor people of the country. In such a situation, it is for those who live and die for the

country to take a resolve to serve the nation to find common ground of convergence to fulfill our objectives. Even in 1942, there were people of different ideologies but all of them had spoken in one voice of *'Quit India'* to be their only path under the leadership of Gandhiji. Today, the need of the hour is that we should resolve to get the country rid of poverty, starvation, illiteracy, superstitions etc. Have we left the dream of Gram Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi far behind? What is the reason that people are migrating to cities from villages. If we can do something for the welfare of the poor, farmers, dalits, oppressed and deprived people of the society, we will have to do it together. The sense of having rights has been getting forceful among people, may be knowingly or unknowingly while the sense of duty has been disappearing. Breaking rules and laws has become a habit in our way of life. Small incidents are leading to violent acts. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all of us to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the society to get rid of these demerits. The issue of toilets and sanitation is not a matter of joke. We realize the importance of this when our mothers and sisters have to wait throughout the day for the darkness in the evening in the absence of toilets. Many of our sisters and mothers participated in the freedom movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and their contribution to our freedom movement was as important as today in nation building. It is true that the freedom movement from 1857 to 1942 passed through many phases and also witnessed many ups and downs and change in leadership as well. Sometimes, the revolutionaries seem to be dominating and at the other votaries of non-violence and sometimes both ideologies seem to be complimenting to each other. People were gradually associating themselves with the freedom movement. But the change from 1942 to 1947 was not incremental, rather there was an atmosphere of disruption. And that belied all equations and forced the British to leave India. If we look back the history of the last 100-200 years we find that the journey of development was incremental and the world was gradually marching forward. But, during the last 30-40 years it witnessed a sudden change and the technology played a major role in this. If we can create the same atmosphere which was there in the country from 1942 to 1947 then from 2017 to 2022, during this period, when we will be celebrating the 75th anniversary of our Independence, we will be able to realize the dreams of our heroes of freedom movement by committing ourselves for the same. The period is a time for shouldering responsibility for all our people. And if we can take India to new heights before the world, then a large community of the world, which is in search of a leadership or wants to learn from experiments of others, India is capable of doing that and I think that if we can do this it could be a great service to the country and the world as well. We have recently witnessed the enactment of the GST. The credit for the passage of the GST does

not go to the Government or any party alone rather it goes to the will power of all the Members of the House. We will have to resolve together that we would eradicate corruption in the country during the period from 2017 to 2022. We will together provide the poor all their rights. Similarly, we will together provide more opportunities of self-employment to our youths. We will also eradicate the problem of malnutrition from the country by uniting together. Similarly, we will together remove illiteracy from the country and there could be many such issues on which we all can work together. During the freedom movement the motto was 'Do or Die'. Now, when we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of our Independence then our motto should be - we will do it and have to do it, come what may. This motto is not of any political party but it is the motto of all the 125 crore people of the country and their representatives. And I am sure that this resolve will inspire us to realize the dreams of the heroes of our freedom movement during the period from 2017 to 2022. Today, on this August Kranti Day we remember the sacrifices of our great freedom fighters and seek their blessings, so that we all together can get rid of the problems afflicting our country and march forward to achieve this objective. With this hope, I express my gratitude and salute to the heroes of our freedom movement.

Joining the discussion, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi (INC) said that today, we have gathered here to refresh the memory of the 'Quit India Movement' which started on this day 75 years ago. I am proud that I am paying homage to several brave women and men of the Indian National Congress in this august House who participated in the movement and gave their exemplary sacrifice for our Independence. In 1942, in Mumbai*, on the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi the Indian National Congress Committee adopted the Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru and seconded by Sardar Patel in which the British regime was asked to quit India. These very words agitated the entire country. The British Government immediately apprehended the Congress workers. Thousands of people were kept in jail till the end of Second World War in 1945. Jawaharlal Nehruji spent his longest time in jail during that time. Several women and men had to go underground to keep this movement going in the country. Nationalist newspapers were banned and their publication was stopped. Police indulged in oppression of women. Prisoners were beaten mercilessly but despite this the demonstrators did not deter and bow down. 'Quit India Movement' proved a leading example of revolutionary change in our freedom struggle but we had to give several sacrifices for this. Today, these sacrifices give us an opportunity to remember them with more gratitude and honour. Today, when we are saluting those martyrs, we should not forget that there were such organizations and persons at that time who opposed

* Earlier it was known as Bombay

the 'Quit India Movement'. These elements did not play any role in getting us Independence. When we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of 'Quit India Movement' there are many apprehensions in the minds of our countrymen. This realization is getting deeper whether such forces of darkness are fast re-emerging in the country. Whether efforts are being made to destabilize the foundation of democracy. 'Quit India Movement' reminds us of the fact that we cannot afford to let the country be a prison or of narrow minded, divisive and communal mindset. Our freedom fighters waged a war for an inclusive, pluralistic, democratic and equitable India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. This was a vision which they enshrined in our Constitution. But now it seems that clouds of hatred and divisive forces are hovering over the universe. And it seems that secular, democratic and liberal values are in danger. The room for disagreement, discussion and difference of opinion has been decreasing in the public space. At times, illegal forces seem to dominate on the rule of law. 'Quit India Movement' is a memorable moment which gives inspiration to all of us if we want to save our freedom then we will have to struggle against all types of oppressive forces.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. M. Thambidurai (AIADMK) said that today, we are celebrating the 75th anniversary of 'Quit India Movement'. Many leaders had sacrificed their lives for liberating our country from the clutches of the British. The Quit India Movement also known as the August Movement of India was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the month of August 1942 during World War II, demanding an end to the British rule in India. The majority of leaders fighting for Independence were arrested. Due to the absence of any leader outside, the masses turned violent and burnt Government offices. Civil rights, freedom of speech and freedom of the Press were abolished by the British. The Movement attracted participation of people from varied professions. Tamil Nadu also contributed a lot while participating in the Movement and provided leaders like G. Subramania Iyer, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Bharati, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Kamaraj, Thiru Satyamurti and Thanthai Periyar. Many students from various colleges came out and launched an agitation during the 'Quit India Movement'. Although, the 'Quit India Movement' was unsuccessful in achieving its main objective in the short run, but in the

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Anandrao Adsul, Thota Narasimham, A.P. Jithender Reddy, Prem Das Rai, Kaushalendra Kumar, Vijay Kumar Hansdak, Ajay Misra Teni, N.K. Premachandran, Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Jose K. Mani, P. Karunakaran, Tathagata Satpathy, Kunwar Haribansh Singh, H.D. Devegowda, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Prem Singh Chandumajra, P. R. Sundaram, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Balbhadra Majhi, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Mallikarjun Kharge, Kapil Moreshwar Patil, Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Prof. Sugata Bose, Dr. Arun Kumar, Dr. Mamtaz Sanghamita and Shrimati Rama Devi

long run it gave the momentum to get the freedom in 1947. All the languages of this country should be called national languages and not regional languages. It is the duty of the Parliament to protect all the languages and give equal status to all the languages instead of giving priority to one language.

At the end of the discussion, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha proposed the following Resolution:

> *"Seventy-five years ago, in the year 1942, Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and all our freedom fighters gave a call for "British! Quit India" to realize the concept of complete self-rule. On 15th August, 1947 India got Independence. During these five years between 1942 and 1947, our great goal of freedom struggle which had been going on for many decades, was realized. Today, on 9th August, 2017 i.e. in the 75th year of "Quit India Movement", we hereby resolve that: We shall remain constantly committed and dedicated to build a strong, prosperous, clean and glorious India, a nation free from corruption, well governed, scientifically and technically advanced, committed to the development for all, full of harmony and patriotism, determined to protect and promote democratic values. We, the representatives of more than 125 crore people of our country, resolve to perform our duties towards the nation taking along every citizen of Indian Republic to build a nation as envisioned by Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and all our freedom fighters, in five years from now by the year 2022 i.e., 75th year of our Independence. I hope the House agrees."*
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> *The Resolution was adopted by the House unanimously.*

Discussion on Agrarian Situation in the Country: A discussion on the agrarian situation in the country took place on 19 July 2017. Initiating the discussion, Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia said that a similar situation is emerging in the country just as that had happened some hundred years back when Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagrah at Champaran. Farmers putting their demands before the Government were suppressed and open fired with bullets. Six farmers were killed and seven hundred farmers were put behind the bars. On one hand the state government is insensitive and on the other the Union Government is also showing same amount of insensitivity towards the farmers. The state of despair and despondency among the farmers is not limited to Madhya Pradesh alone but it has encompassed Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country. After the GST, the prices of fertilizers, DAP, tractor and other agriculture implements have gone up. The support prices of various crops fixed during the UPA Government have also been reduced

and the practice of declaring bonus for various crops have been stopped. Shri Scindia also questioned as to why the contract under the crop insurance scheme was given to all the private insurance companies? Shri Scindia demanded that a criminal case should be filed against the culprits of Mandsaur shooting incident. The loan waiver scheme should be implemented in the entire country and a Minimum Support Price should be fixed as per the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee report as reflected in the manifesto of the ruling party. Shri Scindia said that his party shall fight unto the last for the dignity and self-respect of the farmers and their existential issues.

Joining the discussion*, Shri Virendra Singh (BJP) said that a debate and discussion always takes place on the issue of farmers and agriculture in every session of the Parliament with the gracious approval of the Hon'ble Speaker. The farmers are not only the bread earner for this country but for the whole world. Shri Singh suggested that we all should discuss the cardinal issues of farmers and agriculture in a special session on the lines of the Constituent Assembly held for drafting the Constitution. A session of Parliament should be fixed for resolving the issues relating to farmers and to devise ways and means as to what role we can play in the domain of legislation. The basic premise of Satyagrahis that we shall not indulge in any acts of violence but at the same time we shall not stop from raising our demands. Shri Singh also suggested that loan waiver is not any solution of the issue but the Government should rather make earnest efforts to ensure that the farmers do not have to take loans.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that India is an agrarian country with around 70 per cent of its people depending directly or indirectly upon agriculture. Farmers' suicides account for 11.2 per cent of all suicides in India. As per the National Crime Record Bureau, the number of suicides by farmers and farm labourers increased to 12316 in 2014. Shri Banerjee said that local moneylenders are usually portrayed as villains in India's farmer-suicides narrative, but Government data shows that 80 per cent of farmers killed themselves in 2015 because of bankruptcy or debts after taking loan from banks and registered microfinance institutions. Shri Banerjee said that our country's duty is to see why farmers are committing suicides and see that these problems are solved so that no

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prataprao Jadhav, Thota Narasimham, A.P. Jithender Reddy, Jitendra Chaudhury, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Tariq Anwar, Ashok Shankarrao Chavan, Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya, Prem Singh Chandumajra, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Bhagwant Mann, Badruddin Ajmal, E.T. Mohammad Basheer, Dushyant Chautala, Suresh C. Angadi, C.N. Jayadevan, Rajesh Ranjan, Sudheer Gupta, Ram Kumar Sharma, Deepender Singh Hooda, Dr. Arun Kumar, Adv. Joice George and Shrimati V. Sathyabama

farmer commits suicide and no farmer resorts to agitation and because of agitation, no farmer is killed by the police.

Joining the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) raised the issue of fixing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of specific crops produced by the farmers. Shri Mahtab said that with bumper harvest on the one hand and strangulated markets on the other side, prices crashed tumbling way below the Minimum Support Price (MSP), which creates misery for farmers and thereby causes unrest. Shri Mahtab said that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a great improvement from all the previous schemes. There is hardly any accountability of the insurance companies to the district administration where they operate. They are only interested to cover the loanees, not non-loanees farmers. Shri Mahtab said that indebtedness in one form or another has been in existence for centuries, though, it may not be the root cause of the present farm crisis. Proper access to institutional credit, cost effective means for agriculture production, proper irrigation facilities, a well-built marketing system and extension facilities should be provided to farmers that could result in an increase in their farm income and reduce their dependence on loan for their requirements.

Speaking on the issue, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, the Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water and Sanitation and Housing and Urban Affairs said that even after 70 years since independence, the farmers are facing severe crisis. Whether they produce more or produce less, the farmers are in trouble. If they get low support price of their yields, they face hardships, and if they are paid high support price, the prices of commodities will shoot up and farmers are at the receiving end. Shri Tomar said that by launching the new *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*, the Central Government has taken a number of measures to improve the conditions of farmers. The new scheme aims at doubling income of farmers by 2022.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare said that though the green revolution has benefitted in many ways the excessive use of tube wells in the process has depleted the ground water level. The green revolution has also taught us a lesson that we can increase our production many fold within a short period but to sustain this it is very necessary to adopt appropriate institutional and public policies. The Minister said that the Government had started taking steps for increasing the income of the farmers. Farmers' E-Marketing platform has been introduced, which empowers the state governments to notify the commodities, and designate markets and market areas where regulated wholesale trade takes place. The new *Pradhan Mantri Fasal*

Bima Yojana has been launched. The Government has introduced the Gokul mission to increase the production of milk and has also set up National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre in two states to increase the production of milk. The Krishi Hrin Prawah Yojana to get rid the farmers of the clutches of the moneylenders have been launched. The minimum Support Price of the crops have been increased for arhar daal, moong daal and urad daal. The Government has been making all out efforts to stop farmers suicide. The only way out to prevent the suicides of farmers is to increase the income of the farmers.

The discussion was concluded.

Short Duration Discussion on Situation arising out of reported incidents of atrocities and lynching in mob violence in the country: A short duration discussion on the situation arising out of reported incidents of atrocities and lynching in mob violence took place on 31 July 2017.

Initiating the discussion, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge (INC) said that incidents of atrocities and mob lynching in this country are deplorable no matter the persons losing their lives in such incidents belong to Hindu, Muslims, Sikh or Christian community. The specter of fear and terror is looming large over the entire country and these incidents have tarnished the image of India across the world. The perpetrators of such incidents are directly or indirectly being encouraged from the Government side. On the one hand, it is said that action will be taken against the perpetrators of mob lynching and they will be liable to get stringent punishment but on the other hand no action has so far been taken against such persons.

Joining the discussion, Shri Hukmdev Narayan Yadav (BJP) said that some people in disguise are behind these terrorist activities in a planned manner to tarnish and malign the image of the Government. Shri Yadav said that crores of poor people, farmers, labourers, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians of the country have been made to fight against each other and they have been subjected to massacre as well. He appealed to all citizens to unite and fight to prevent the evil forces who are trying to divide the people of our country.

Participating in the discussion*, Prof. Saugata Roy (AITC) said that the issue is not the Government versus the Opposition or Hindu versus Muslim but mob violence relating to bovine issue. A database prepared

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, Mulayam Singh Yadav, Arvind Sawant, Jayadev Galla, Mohammad Salim, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Pralhad Joshi, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Mohd. Asrarul Haque, Bhagwant Mann, Badruddin Ajmal, P.K. Kunhalikutty, Asaduddin Owaisi, Prof. Richard Hay, Dr. K. Gopal, Shrimati Geetha Kothapalli and Shrimati Supriya Sule

by one magazine calculated that from 2010 to 2017, there were 63 incidents related to cow vigilantism. Of the 28 people who were killed in these bovine issue related incidents, 86 per cent were Muslims. Prof. Roy said that these cow related killings are all targeted killings. It is not being controlled because the ruling party's top leaders were very shy of condemning these incidents. Prof. Roy said that it is not: "In whose time it was carried out?" rather "whether the Governments are performing their duties? He suggested that a separate law for preventing lynching should be brought by the Government. He said that he does not know who will be in power but people in whose time human beings are beaten to death will not be pardoned in the annals of history.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution said that the Prime Minister has not only once, but twice said that some anti-social elements have incited violence in the name of cow protection. Those engaged in disturbing the harmony in the country are trying to take advantage of the situation. He further said that maintaining law and order is the responsibility of State Governments and wherever these incidents are taking place, State Governments must deal with it firmly. Shri Paswan said that the House should unanimously pass a resolution against such kind of incidents and all the political parties with one voice should appeal to the Chief Minister of all the States that a prompt action should be taken against those involved in such incidents within 24 hours and they should be sent behind the bars and cases of murder should be initiated against them.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Kiren Rijiju, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs said that he rose to put forth the views of the government on the notice on "Reported incidents of atrocities and lynching in mob violence in the country" tabled by Hon'ble Kharge Ji and Saugata Roy Ji. The Minister said that the Government is committed to the Constitution and stick to the provisions of the Constitution and the country runs as per the constitutional provisions. Article 246, Entry 15 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule and Section 39 of the CRPC clearly mention the preservation, protection and improvement of cow and milch animals. Based on the provisions of law, clear advisory have been issued to all States and Union Territories of the country that mob lynching or anything related to that will not be acceptable. The Central Government is working under the provisions of the constitution. The Prime Minister has condemned the incidents very clearly and asked the state government to act sternly on such incidents. The Minister accused the Opposition of engaging in unprolific act of targeting the Prime Minister and the Central Government instead of giving suggestion as to how the States and the Centre should come together to work effectively. Till date, 24 States and

5 Union Territories have framed their own laws on banning or restricting the slaughter of animals and their progenies while 5 States and one Union Territory have no legislation in this regard. All the States do not have the same legal provisions. These provisions differ from State to State. These States are free to act as per their respective laws. The Central Government cannot interfere with it. The Minister said that the present debate has two main issues, one is mob lynching and the other is atrocities. Mob lynching is a worst form of crime which should be condemned universally. Some time ago, issue of 'intolerance' was raked up, and then it was 'Award-Wapsi', then 'freedom of expression' and later on 'attacks on Churches'. There are many States and UTs in our country which have a population of 1.3 billion people and many unfortunate incidents do take place. The Minister said that regardless of our political affiliations we should all condemn such acts of atrocities committed against any individual or group.

The discussion was concluded.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Bill, 2017: On 19 July 2017, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Minister said that India has been recognized as the IT soft power all over the world. To promote the IT industry, we provided IIITs in Government sector. Later on IIITs with public-private partnership were mooted in 2010 where there are different stakeholders. The Minister said that in IIITs, it is only the Central Government but in IIIT public-private partnership mode, it is the Central Government, the State Government and the private sector. The Minister said that instead of amending the law, this Bill has been brought to the House and he hopes that this Bill will be passed unanimously.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda (INC) said that he is glad to speak on this Bill as he started his professional career as a software engineer. He raised a query regarding two IIIT projects, one of which was already set up in Amethi and the other to be set up in Sonepat. Shri Hooda wants to know the reasons for closing down IIIT, Amethi and it being shifted to Allahabad and why development work for

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Arvind Sawant, B. Vinod Kumar, P.K. Biju, N.K. Premachandran, Suresh C. Angadi, Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav, Dhananjay Mahadik, Dushyant Chautala, Kaushalendra Kumar, Prem Das Rai, Jose K. Mani, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Bhagwant Mann, Rajesh Ranjan, Sher Singh Ghubaya, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Prof. Chintamani Malviya, Dr. Kulmani Samal, Dr. Ravindra Babu and Shrimati Butta Renuka

IIIT, Sonepat stopped after the change in the Government. He requested the Minister to explain the reasons for the works not being started for these two IIITs and their campuses not set up whereas the work on the remaining IIITs is going on. Shri Hooda suggested that as this Bill does not provide for the establishment of the extension centres of IIITs, provisions should be incorporated in this Bill enabling the establishment of extension centres of the flagship IIITs, like IIIT, Bengaluru and IIIT, Hyderabad, so that the students of this area may also get admission therein.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank (BJP) said that this Bill will usher in a new era of education, research and expansion in the sector of Information Technology in the country. It will facilitate the emergence of a far-reaching, effective and strong mechanism of the information technology education in the country, which will cater to not only our needs but will also prove our strategic excellence in the field of information technology all over the world. This Bill seeks to provide legitimacy to the degrees conferred upon the students as well as to provide legal status to these 15 IIITs functioning under the Public-Private Partnership mode. This Bill also seeks to establish better coordination through autonomy and accountability and to set up excellent academic institutes of information technology. This Bill specially provides for formulation of a strategy to be adopted by these institutes to mobilize their funds and execute the same to become an autonomous body thereby turning out to be crucial in the employment creation.

Participating in the discussion, Shri K.N. Ramachandran (AIADMK) pointed out that the capital investment is to be borne in the ratio of 50:35:15 among the Centre, the State Government and the industry partner for establishment of these institutes. As the State Government has to give land measuring between 50 acres and 100 acres free of cost, the expected capital investment for States may be reduced to 20 per cent and the Centre may increase its own share to 65 per cent, keeping the share of the industry unchanged. Shri Ramachandran raised the issue of granting grace marks to students during the Board examinations. He said that every Board has different set of procedures. Unless we have common syllabus and common Board, there cannot be clarity on this issue, and there cannot be any equalization in studies and marks.

Participating in the discussion, Shrimati Pratima Mondal (AITC) said that in public-private partnership model, there will be autonomy in governance that will help in addressing the present challenges faced by the Indian information technology industry in our country. It will help in growth of the domestic information technology market including developing new knowledge areas and creating skilled manpower of global standards.

Shrimati Mondal suggested for parity in fee structure among the different IIITs. She requested the Government to clarify that if Government funding is only for five years, what will happen thereafter, as these institutions may increase the fee making it difficult for the poor students.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource Development thanked all the Members who participated in the discussion and have supported the Bill. The Minister said that the best of the best talents are working in foreign countries for other countries. To attract back the best of talents, a call for *Make-in-India* has been initiated. This Bill has been brought with this objective of coping with the fast changing world where modern education and institutes of national importance is the need of the hour. The Minister said that education is not a subject of party politics but a subject of nation building. We all should work together in this direction.

The Bill was passed.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 21 July 2017, the Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Prakash Javadekar moved the motion for consideration of the Bill. The Minister said that the Right to Education Bill introduced in the year 2009 was implemented in 2010. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and later under Right to Education, new schools were set up at several places. As enough qualified teachers with B. El. Ed. or D. El. Ed. degrees were not available, teachers having graduate or 12th standard degree were recruited for primary schools. As these teachers were unqualified, they were given a time frame of five years to get trained. The Minister said that this Bill has been brought to give the last opportunity to those teachers to qualify the examination by March 2019. The Government of India has brought a new facility through technology and introduced a new portal called 'Swayam'. This scheme envisaged to provide online courses to all those registered in the portal. They will get online study material in the 'Swayam' portal and they can study from their homes. The Minister said that education imparted by the unqualified teachers is damaging. The Government is committed to taking forward the objectives of Right to Education. This Bill will ensure education to all, training and qualification to all.

Initiating the discussion*, Prof. K. V. Thomas (INC) said that the crux of the Amendment Bill is that every teacher appointed or in position as

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Jayadev Galla, Balka Suman, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Kaushalendra Kumar, Rajesh Ranjan, N.K. Premachandran, Gaurav Gogoi, Dushyant Chautala, Bhagwant Mann, Dr. A. Sampath, Dr. Satya Pal Singh and Shrimati Supriya Sule

on 31st March, 2015, who does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall acquire such minimum qualification within a period of four years. Welcoming the Bill, Prof. Thomas said that the government has ignored the effective implementation of the Right to Education Act and a meagre increase for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been made in the Budget. By this important legislation, we are bringing all the children in the country, up to the age of 14 or Eighth Standard under the education system. But the sad fact is, there are children who get all the privileges in good schools, paying high fees and on the other side, we see there are children who do not have any type of education. Prof. Thomas said that the Government has to find a way out if we are going to implement this legislation in letter and spirit that every child in the country should have a facility for education. As far as the education is concerned, right from student's admission to the teacher's appointment should be taken care of. Prof. Thomas suggested that both, the Central Government as well as the State Governments, should work hand in hand and see that the education system improves.

Joining the discussion, Shri Jagdambika Pal (BJP) said that to secure the future of the young generation in this competitive world it is natural that we provide quality education to the students through trained teachers. Appreciating the Hon'ble Minister for introducing this Amendment Bill, Shri Pal said that there is no dearth of talent in the country, what is required is to nurture them further. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has brought about its new education policy based on 33 new themes out of which 13 themes have been chosen for the school education only. Shri Pal said that the Hon'ble Minister is going to realize the vision of the Government under which every school is going to get not only a trained teacher but also the best teacher.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Arvind Sawant (Shiv Sena) said that the Government needs to think as to what steps it can take for the children deprived of education. The standard of education has to be same throughout the country. Under the provisions of the Bill, the Government will have to monitor whether the training of teachers is taking place properly or not. Welcoming the Bill, Shri Sawant said that the Government will have to create proper educational facilities by providing equality of opportunities and a conducive atmosphere for providing quality education.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab (BJD) said that the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the age of six and fourteen free and compulsory education. Shri Mahtab said that if we have a separate Budget for Right to Education, it will be

easier for Government to monitor the progress of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. The Bill, of course, deals with only one aspect relating to shortage of qualified teachers, which has been pending for last so many years which should have been completed by 2013. Shri Mahtab said that as these things cannot be controlled at the Union Government level, the respective states should be allowed to take decision.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource Development thanked all the Hon'ble members for participating in the debate. The Minister said that he is prepared to have a discussion on the issue of improving the quality of education in the House and also outside if the members desire and will decide about the quality dialogue. With new technology, online education is being imparted but the mute question is as to how much useful it is and whether contact to contact is needed or not. Today teachers are being given the last chance and they have to acquire the minimum essential qualification in two years. This course will be available online as well as offline. The Minister appealed to all the Hon. Members that they should work towards the quality of education in their constituencies.

The Bill was passed.

The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2017; and the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir) Bill, 2017: On 2 August 2017, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence, Shri Arun Jaitley moved the motion for consideration of the Bills. The Minister said that the Goods and Services Tax was introduced by a legislative process. As per the provisions of Article 370, the Jammu & Kashmir, under their Constitution, went through that legislative process and finally passed a Resolution in their State Assembly and then brought in a relevant legislation by virtue of which they passed their own State GST Act. However, corresponding changes had to be made in the Central GST Act and the Integrated GST Act. These are formal amendments which are required to the CGST Act and SGST Act recognizing the fact that the State of Jammu & Kashmir is integrated and therefore, in pursuant to that integration, the exemption that we have carved out for the State is intended to be taken away. It is a very fortunate development because it brings about the economic integration of the whole country.

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury (INC) moved that the House disapproves of the Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir), Ordinance, 2017 (Ordinance No. 3 of 2017); and also moved that this House disapproves of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu & Kashmir), Ordinance 2017 (Ordinance No. 4 of 2017)

promulgated by the President on 8th July, 2017, respectively. Shri Chowdhury said that though there is provision in the Constitution that under Article 123 the Government may resort to Ordinance route but when we have access to Parliament, we should not frequently resort to the Ordinance route. Jammu & Kashmir is the only State where both service tax and goods tax can be levied by the State Government itself. Given the sensitivity of the Jammu & Kashmir region, the Government should strive hard to allay their apprehension and fears and see that the special status, the fiscal autonomy and other facilities enjoyed by the people of Jammu & Kashmir should never be compromised.

Initiating the discussion*, Shri Jugal Kishore (BJP) said that we will not only be stronger from economic point of view through 'one country, one tax' concept but will also be able to create a sense of unity of the country. The new GST regime has opened up avenues of progress for the State and the doors for stabilizing the State Exchequer. Shri Kishore said that with the passage of this Bill, Jammu & Kashmir will progress and will be stronger economically; it will not remain dependent upon others and will endeavour to be self-reliant.

Joining the discussion, Dr. Shashi Tharoor (INC) said that his party disapproves of this Bill due to the way in which this Government has implemented it. The GST was passed by the Jammu & Kashmir Legislature when the Opposition was not present in the Assembly. The Opposition claimed that this was a violation of Jammu & Kashmir Constitution and of Article 370 because it eroded the State's special status in terms of its own financial autonomy and its legislative powers which are reserved for the Jammu & Kashmir Assembly. Dr. Tharoor said that by impinging upon the power of the State to impose taxes, the Government is violating the fundamental power of that Government. The 28 per cent GST now is going to affect all of the tourism, the principle revenue generation in Jammu & Kashmir. If this is not rolled back, it is likely to make Kashmir uncompetitive in tourism. Dr. Tharoor said that the Parliament today must contemplate the impact of GST on the Centre's relation with Jammu & Kashmir before making the major mistake of passing this Bill without adequate consultation with the stakeholders.

Participating in the discussion, Shri Kalyan Banerjee (AITC) said that though his party agreed to the GST Bill and the GST Council, he pointed out the problem that occurred when the GST Council fixes the rate of taxes. Shri Banerjee said that it is neither routed through the Parliament

* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Tathagata Satpathy, Anandrao Adsul, Jayadev Galla, Mekapati Raja Mohan Reddy, Thupstan Chhewang, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Anurag Singh Thakur, Mohammad Salim and Dr. J. Jayavardhan

and the State Assemblies, nor is liable to judicial review. Around 60 per cent of goods and services are in the higher tax brackets under the GST regime. Shri Banerjee said that durable makers have increased their prices in the new regime under GST. Services to higher education institutes and utility bills will also be taxed higher. Prices of majority of essential drugs have increased up to 2.29 per cent and prices of essential services have also increased. Shri Banerjee requested the Minister to reconsider the fixation of rates made by the GST Council itself as the common people are affected.

Replying to the discussion, Shri Arun Jaitley, the Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence said that integration of Jammu & Kashmir with GST has materialized the dream of economic integration of the whole country in terms of tax. On the issue raised by some members that this Bill infringes upon the special status of Jammu & Kashmir, the Minister said that the special status was never intended to create the economic impediments for the state and that the state must economically progress in the larger interest of its people. If J & K had not integrated with GST then, the consumers and the traders of the state would not have got the input credit and the price of the products would have been higher there. The Minister said that if the government levies the same rate on all commodities then both the rich and the poor will pay the same amount of tax which is not proper. Therefore, it was thought that there would be multiple slabs in the beginning for the sake of smooth GST. The slabs of zero per cent and five per cent would always remain.

One of the objectives of GST is that you must aid and assist domestic products. If basic Customs Duty is, let us say, 10 per cent, and the IGST is 12 per cent, then a Chinese product coming into India will have to be levied at 22 per cent. So, it will be at 22 per cent disadvantage. That disadvantage will help the growth of Make in India product. If you say that this 12 per cent should be reduced to zero, then the Chinese product will get a 12 per cent advantage.

The Statutory Resolutions were, by leave, withdrawn and the Bills were passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

The Twelfth Session of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha commenced on 17 July 2017 and concluded on 11 August 2017.

A chart showing the dates of ballots and last dates of receipt of notices of questions during the Session was circulated to Members along with Bulletin Part-II dated 28 June 2017. The notices of Starred and Unstarred

Questions for the Session were tabled with effect from 29 June 2017. The last date of receiving notices of Questions was 26 July 2017.

The actual number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions tabled by the Members were 33584 (SQ 20813 + USQ 12771). However, as a result of splitting few questions, where two or more Ministries were involved, the number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions increased to 33906 (SQ 21054 + USQ 12852). The maximum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 1312 for the sitting on 2 August 2017 and 783 for 9 August 2017, respectively. The minimum number of notices of Starred and Unstarred Questions included for ballot in a day were 718 and 443 for the sitting on 17 July 2017. The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the ballot was 327 for the sitting on 2 August 2017 and 180 on 17 July 2017, respectively.

Notices were examined in the light of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker, Parliamentary conventions and past precedents to decide their admissibility or otherwise. Out of 33906 notices of Starred and Unstarred questions received including split questions, 380* notices were included in the lists of Starred Questions and 4370† in the lists of Unstarred Questions.

The Ministry-wise break-up of admitted Notices of Questions shows that the Minister of Finance answered the maximum number of Questions (both Starred and Unstarred) i.e., 337, followed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, who answered 301 questions (both Starred and Unstarred). The minimum number of questions (both Starred and Unstarred), which was 3, was answered by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Names of 379 Members were included in the Lists of Starred and Unstarred Questions. The maximum number of questions admitted/clubbed was 56 against the name of Shri Dharmendra Yadav, MP.

The maximum and minimum number of Members whose names were included in the Lists of Questions was 310 on 03 August 2017, and 177 on 17 July 2017, respectively.

Seven notices for raising Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session and all were disallowed/lapsed.

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* Including 2 starred questions deleted from Starred List of Questions on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A.

† Including 11 Unstarred Questions deleted from the Unstarred Lists on account of suspension of Members from the service of the House under Rule 374A and 1 USQ No.4200 deleted on account of request by the Member for withdrawal of Question.

Eight Short Notice Questions were received during the Session and all were disallowed.

Two correcting statements were made by the Ministers, correcting the replies already given to previous questions in the Lok Sabha.

A total of 63 Starred Questions were orally replied during the Session. The average number of Starred Questions answered orally during each sitting of the House was 3.32. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered orally on a single day was 7, on 24 July 2017 and minimum number of starred questions answered orally on a single day was 1, on 18 July, 19 July and 25 July 2017.

The average number of Unstarred Questions appearing in the Lists was 230 per day during the entire Session.

A total of 4673 Statements were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred and Unstarred Questions during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Sanwar Lal Jat and Shri Vinod Khanna, sitting members of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha; Shri Anil Madhav Dave, sitting member of Rajya Sabha; Shri Subedar Prasad Singh, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Shri Era Sezhiyan, Shri Narain Singh Chaudhri, Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, all former members of Parliament.

References were also made by the Speaker to the following tragic incidents and loss of life:-Twenty five soldiers of the Central Reserve Police Force who were martyred and six others injured in an ambush by Naxals in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh on 24 April 2017; Twenty two persons who were killed and Fifty nine others injured in a terror attack in Manchester, United Kingdom on 22 May, 2017; In another terror attack, seven persons who were killed and forty eight others injured on 3 June 2017, in London; Over one hundred fifty persons who were killed in a bombing near diplomatic enclave in Kabul, Afghanistan on 31 May 2017 and over one hundred forty Afghan soldiers of the 209 Corp of Afghan National Defense Forces killed in an attack in Mazar-e-Sharif on 21 April 2017; Forty four persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell into Tons river in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh on 19 April 2017; Twenty three persons who were reported to have been killed when a bus fell into a gorge in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand on 23 May 2017; Sixteen Amarnath pilgrims who were reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell into a gorge in Ramban district of Jammu & Kashmir on 16 July 2017;

More than eighty persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured besides large-scale destruction of property due to heavy floods and landslides caused by heavy rains in some parts of the Northeast States including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura; Loss of more than two hundred lives and severe damage to property affecting several lakhs of people due to flooding and landslides caused by the incessant rainfall brought by the south-west monsoon in Sri Lanka on 25 and 26 May, 2017; Loss of more than one hundred fifty lives in a series of massive landslides that occurred in Bangladesh on 12 and 13 June, 2017; One hundred twenty two Myanmar Armed Forces personnel and their family members who were killed in a tragic air crash on 7 June 2017; Sixty four persons who were killed and over 200 persons injured in a major fire that broke out in Portugal on 17 June 2017; Twenty eight persons who were reported to have been killed and several others injured when a bus fell into a deep gorge at Khaneri near Rampur in Himachal Pradesh on 20 July 2017; Nine persons including 6 women who were reported to have been killed and many others injured when a bus carrying pilgrims overturned near Udaipur, Rajasthan on 22 July 2017; and heavy loss of life and property due to heavy rain and floods in several parts of Gujarat.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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RAJYA SABHA

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THIRD SESSION*

The Two Hundred and Forty Third Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on the 17 July 2017 and was adjourned on 11 August 2017. The House was prorogued by the President of India on 12 August 2017. In all, the House sat for 19 days during the session.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Session is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Short Duration Discussion on situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and Dalits across the country: A short duration discussion on situation arising out of the reported increase in the incidents of lynching and atrocities on minorities and Dalits across the country took place on 19 and 20 July 2017.

Initiating the discussion on the subject, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Leader of the Opposition said that it was not a issue of lynching alone but was a matter related to law and order. He said that it was very serious issue which needs to be resolved unitedly. While quoting the incidents of lynching like hanging of two children to death in Jharkhand, gunning down of a Muslim youth after dragging him out of the house in Chapra district, lynching of 7 Dalits for skinning a dead cow, burning of Dalits' houses in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, burning alive a 90 year old Dalit for entering a temple in Hamirpur etc., he said that occurrence of such incidents even after 70 years of independence was a matter of great concern. These incidents were not restricted to any religion and there was no state in the entire country where incidents of lynching had not taken place, he observed. These types of incidents had taken place in the past but were limited to individual level and were irrespective of any religion. But, in the recent incidents of lynching, one or more persons from a specific organization had indulged and they were getting protection. He appreciated the few journalists and newspapers who participated in the fight against such incidents. He reiterated that it was the government's duty to maintain law and order in the country and must protect the poor, the Dalits, labourers, farmers and common man. He hoped that the Leader of the House would understand the seriousness behind it and the politics of vote would be avoided.

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* Contributed by the General Research Unit, LARRDIS, Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Participating in the discussion* Shri V. Vijyasai Reddy of the Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP) said that lynching issue should not be politicised, rather the solution to the problem be found. He added it was very unfortunate that the discussion on such a sensitive issue was going off the track and taking twists and political dimensions. He further added that there were three issues involved in the matter: the first issue was about strengthening the legislation, the second was about strengthening and reforming the police and the third was about curbing the rumour-mongering which required to be addressed. He stated that since the word 'lynching' was not mentioned in the Indian Penal Code, it needed to be defined in the Indian Penal Code to make the mechanism of justice delivery more effective. The second issue was the enactment of a more stringent law and amendment of Section 223 (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. The third issue was related to the absence of a codified law involving mob violence or lynching which makes it difficult to deliver justice in the cases of riots. The failure of law and order leads to anarchy and vigilantism among the people leads to mob justice. In order to check it, there had to be a codified law enacted by the Parliament, he noted. He further suggested that the Government should draft a Bill and enact a law against mob lynching on the lines of law being drafted by the Law Commission for unlawful assembly. The police system needs strengthening and reformation, he suggested that the Government should act on the judgement delivered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on police reforms which was important and relevant.

Speaking on the issue Shri Majeed Menon of the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) said that it was the biggest irony that the cow was considered a symbol of peace on one hand and on the other there was extreme terrorism. The recent deaths due to lynching was lawlessness, he added. He mentioned that Article 21 of the Constitution pertains to right to life which includes - to live with a sense of security, peace and fearlessness. If the State fails in discharging its duty for a certain section of the people, who were deprived of this benefit of right to live fearlessly, Article 21 was violated. All these murders that had taken place in the different parts of the country had a common link which endangered India's integrity. The latent motive behind these murders was to create religious disharmony, communal hatred and tension in the society. He suggested that a special task force should be constituted to deal with cow lynching cases. He

* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Naresh Agrawal, Sitaram Yechury, Derek O' Brien, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Satish Chandra Misra, Swapan Das Gupta, Naresh Gujral, Kapil Sibal, Sharad Yadav, D. Raja, Prakash Javadekar, K.T.S. Tulsi, Prabhat Jha, Rajeev Chandrasekhar, T.K.S.Elangovan, Amar Shankar Sable, Ali Anwar Ansari, K.K. Ragesh, Pramod Tiwari, Ramdas Athawale, Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth and Kumari Selja

requested the Government that a list of victims of all lynching cases should be prepared to provide relief or compensation to them and take steps to check such terror.

Replying to the discussion Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Minister of Defence said that it was a serious issue which should not be given any political colour. He informed the House that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had denounced the persons indulged in violence in the name of cow protection right. Legal actions had been taken in a systematic manner in all such incidents of violence. Guilty persons had been arrested in every case and would be charge-sheeted against whom evidence is going to be found and then prosecuted for the offences that they had committed. He said that cow was deeply related with adoration of a greater population of the country but this adoration could not be made a reason of partisan and violence. Mutual respect and tolerance had been part and parcel of the country's culture and, therefore, all should rise against the issue and combat it together. Killing of human being in the name of cow or assaulting or lynching them had to be unequivocally condemned. Our democratic standards were very good, there should not be unnecessary publicity of intolerance.

Short Duration Discussion on Farmers' distress leading to rise in the incidents of their suicide in the country: A short duration discussion on Farmers' distress leading to rise in the incidents of their suicide in the country took place on 25 and 26 July 2017.

Initiating the discussion on the subject Shri Digvijaya Singh of the Indian National Congress (INC) said that the farmers were in great distress due to the Government policies. Farming was not profitable which was evident from the fact that contribution of agriculture towards GDP of the country had reduced to 16-17 percent. He said that the Import and Export Policy of agricultural produce was a relevant subject in the interest of the farmers and in this regard, the Ministry of Commerce should consult with the Ministry of Agriculture. The import of food grains had increased, despite the fact that there was no shortage, as a result of which farmers suffered loses. He urged upon the Commerce Minister to extend the scope of the commission which decides the Minimum Support Price as per the recommendation of the Committee set up in 2015, whose report had been pending. He mentioned that the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) had become a den of corruption in the procurement of food grains and demonetization had caused many hardships to the farmers. He suggested that the Government made strong rules for sale-purchase

of animals, especially of milching cattle and to encourage integrated farming. He urged upon the Government to waive off the full loan provided by the Cooperative Banks and strengthen those banks. Moneylenders were charging a hefty interest, farmers' inability to repay the loan and over-exploitation of groundwater were the major reasons of farmers' distress in the country, he observed. He stressed upon the need of cold-storage chain for perishable fruits and vegetables as 8-10 per cent of total crop was wasted due to poor storage facility. He strongly advocated the practice of organic agriculture.

Participating in the discussion* Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav of the Samajwadi Party said that the Government Companies were covered under the Crop Insurance Company earlier, but now Private Companies had been brought in and the farmers were being paid only 15 per cent of the compensation. He noted that even after maximum farm output, farmers were poor and committing suicides as loan waiver was not benefitting the farmers and the financial position of the farmers had deteriorated as the seeds based on new technology were costly. Mentioning about the budget allocation, he pressed upon sufficient budget allocation for the agriculture sector. In the Union Budget for the previous year only 2.3 per cent was allocated for the agriculture which was too meagre for the sector which provided employment to 58-60 per cent of the people, he noted. In regard to Import policy, he said that Import liberalization had harmed the farmers, as Government had indulged in import instead of paying more to the producers despite higher production. He further added that through this year also we had a bumper crop of potatoes, yet no one was ready to buy the potatoes. He recommended that the Agriculture Committee ban the forward trading as it was one of the reasons of inflation. He stressed upon conversion of the non-irrigated land into the irrigated land to avoid import, as 65 per cent of the land in the country remained non-irrigated. Concluding his speech, he said that the prosperity of the country is dependent on prosperity of the farmers.

Speaking on the issue, Shri D. Raja of the Communist Party of India (M) said that agrarian crisis is real and farmer's suicide should be unacceptable. He urged upon the Government to think of loan and interest waiver and the constitution of a Debt Relief Commission. He said that the key issues including the reasons of decline in cultivable agricultural land, continuous dependence on monsoon, inadequate access to irrigation,

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* Other Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Prabhat Jha, K.R. Arjunan, Derek O' Brien, M.P. Veerendra Kumar, K.K. Ragesh, Prasanna Acharya, Munquad Ali, Praful Patel, V. Vijayasai Reddy, R.S. Bharathi, Parshottam Rupala, Sanjay Raul, Ram Narain Dudi, Ram Kumar Kashyap, Anand Bhaskar Rapolu, Sardar Balwinder Singh Bhunder, La. Ganesan, Vishambhar Prasad Nishad and Shrimati Chhaya Verma

imbalanced use of soil nutrients, uneven access to modern technology, lack of access to formal agricultural credit, limited procurement of foodgrains by Government agencies and failure to provide remunerative price to the farmers, should be addressed. He urged upon the Government to constitute the Kaveri Management Board to settle Inter-State river disputes and inter-linking of rivers to address the water problem in the country. He pressed upon the need to short and long-term measures on the part of the Government to save agriculture, farmers, agriculture workers and India.

Replying to the discussion Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare said that due to worsening political and social circumstances, speedy industrialization was inevitable. The Government was committed to spend more than the budgeted amount for the welfare of farmers of the country and there would be no reduction in amount earmarked for the development of dairy sector, fisheries and agriculture education as farmers were in need of new technologies, he informed. A corpus fund of ₹ 40,000 crores had been set up under *'Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojna'*, ₹ 8,000 crores had been earmarked in the budget for strengthening closed dairy plants and Budget allocation for sectors like Agricultural marketing infrastructure, dairy, fisheries, agricultural education had also been raised. Interest subsidy to farmers and the budget had been enhanced, he added. The budget had been increased and a large number of cooperatives had been computerzed to bring transparency in cooperatives for easy access of loan to farmers. The relief amount for natural calamity had been enhanced to ₹ 4 lakhs and the norms for getting relief had also been relaxed. The relief amount under National Disaster Fund to states had also been increased. He also informed about the report of an All India committee constituted under agriculture economic research branch which ascertained that loss to crops due to monsoon, shortage of water resources, insects and infection in plants were the main reasons behind suicides by farmers. The minimum support prices for 22 commodities were fixed and rest of the commodities would be procured through *Mulya Samarthan Yojana* and *Bazzaar Hastakshep Yojana*. The guidelines for the same had been changed resulting in huge procurement of oil seeds and pulses. 455 markets had been covered under National Agriculture Market launched by Prime Minister and continuous efforts were being made to build-up infrastructure to cover more markets. Speaking on the issue of severe scarcity of urea, he said that every grain of urea in India is neem-coated and the Government had set-up more than 9,000 labs for soil health management. The Government had issued funds to the states for soil health cards and cards had been distributed to 9 crore farmers. Informing the House about Bio Farming, he said that the Government had made 7,208 clusters and started bio-

value chains separately for eastern states and approximately 23,000 farmer clusters were formed. Speaking about the Crop Insurance scheme, he said that the crops were fully covered under the scheme and the number of non-credit farmers under the crop insurance scheme had been enhanced. He assured the House that whatever problems were being faced by the farmers, would be overcome.

Calling attention to situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country, particularly in Assam: Shri Ripun Bora of the Indian National Congress (INC) called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of recent floods in various parts of the country, particularly in Assam on 27 July 2017.

Replying to the points raised by the Members, Shri Kiren Rijiju, Minister of Home Affairs, thanked Shri Ripun Bora for bringing the Calling Attention. He said that every nation of the world was facing the problem of disaster. Major floods started from North-East and spread across the country. The flood situation in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur was very grim and severe. Speaking on the issue of funding for disasters, he said that provisions in this regard were very clear and streamlined. The Government released advance fund in the first week of April of every financial year for the time of emergency and second installment would depend on the requirement. At the time of disaster, an inter-Ministerial team sent to assess the damages caused by the disaster and requirement of funds. Government deployed NDRF, Paramilitary forces and Army in disaster areas and they work day and night, he stated. Speaking on the question of responsibilities of the state in handling with disasters, he said that over the period, all the states had improved their capacity to deal with natural disasters. The Government focused on awareness creation and taking preventive steps by conducting mock drills regularly, he informed. Speaking on the flood situation and releasing of fund in Assam, he said that adequate and necessary flood relief money was already given to the State and essential items like, rice, dal, salt and oil had been distributed. He assured the House that nobody would be suffered due to inaction, as Government had given top priority to deal with the disaster, whether it was man-made or natural.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017:* On 24 July 2017, Shri Prakash Javadekar, the Minister of Human Resource and Development moved the Bill to further amend the

* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 24 July 2017 was laid on the table of the House on 1 August 2017

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. Discussion on the Bill took place on 1 August 2017. The Amendment proposed to insert a new proviso to sub-section (2) of section 23 of the said Act, so that every teacher appointed or in position as on 31 March 2015, who does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1) of the said section, shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of four years on and from the date of commencement of the proposed legislation.

Replying to the queries of the Members*, Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Human Resource and Development informed that the Government had completely codified the learning outcomes to improve the situation. Two chances would be provided after examination to the children who are in fifth and eighth standard. First examination would be conducted in the month of March and second in the month of May for the children who failed in the first examination and only those children who failed in the second examination would be detained. He also informed that Handbooks had been given to the teachers in schools and they were being trained on the basis of the handbooks. He mentioned that from current year, Board Examinations for tenth class would be compulsory. Speaking on the issue raised that, how 11 lakh teachers would be trained within two years duration, he said that the training course would be commenced through *Swayam Prabha* - an online training course for those teachers who were without D.El.Ed. or B.El.Ed. degrees. The Government would reach to all the 11 lakh teachers through their mobile numbers and E-mail addresses and asked them to get themselves registered. For this online training course, NCERT and some other institutions were preparing courses, under which questions asked and certificates would be provided on the basis of the replies given. A 12 days practical camp at Block level would be conducted on yearly basis in two years training program, wherein, teachers and students would have interaction with each other. He informed the House that Government had been given clear instructions to the authorities that teachers should not be entrusted with other non-academic work except census, election and disaster related work. The Government is not in favour of having teachers on contract or on *ad hoc* basis. He mentioned that Centre compensate the State Governments for the students admitted in the private schools under 25

* Members who participated in the discussion were : Sarvashri Shamsher Singh Dullo, Javed Ali Khan, Derek O' Brien, Anubhav Mohanty, Ashok Siddharth, V. Vijyasai Reddy, D. Raja, K. Rahman Khan, Tiruchi Siva, Anil Desai, Jairam Ramesh, Rajeev Shukla, K.C. Ramamurthy, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Dr. Prabhakar Kore and Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Shrimati Viplove Thakur, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween and Shrimati Wansuk Syiem

per cent EWS quota. As education was a national agenda, we all should make improvement in it collectively.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted. Clauses etc., were adopted. The Bill was passed.

The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017:* On 3 August 2017, the Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley, moved the Bill. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017 seeks to replace the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017, provides for the following- (a) to confer power upon the Central Government for authorising the Reserve Bank to issue directions to any banking company or banking companies to initiate insolvency resolution process in respect of a default, under the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016; (b) to confer power upon the Reserve Bank to issue directions to banking companies for resolution of stressed assets and also allow the Reserve Bank to specify one or more authorities or committees to advise banking companies on resolution of stressed assets; and (c) to amend section 51 of the Act, so as to make therein the reference of proposed new sections 35AA and 35AB.

Replying to the discussion†, Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance and Minister of Corporate Affairs, thanked all the Members who expressed concern about rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Explaining about the NPAs, he said that the asset available with the bank was a performing asset, if loan was in service, and if debtor losses ability to service the loan, after due notice period of 90 days, it becomes a non-performing assets, as bank was neither getting principal nor interest. As per existing provisions, normal commercial details were not published but in case of willful defaulters, there was no prohibition and their list was published regularly, he added. He said that Government had taken the action on all the foreign accounts details and through the Bill, responsibility of public debt management had given to the RBI for better and proper management. Instead of farmers, students and small loanees, the big defaulters had selected by RBI for taking action against them. The Government were expanding infrastructure in National Company Law Tribunal and Debts Recovery Tribunals. Explaining the difference between a NPA and a willful defaulter, he said that NPA was a person, who because of business losses or otherwise, was not able to service the loan and a person, who

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* The Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha on 3 August 2017 was laid on the table of the House on 10 August 2017.

† Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Basawaraj Patil, Jairam Ramesh, Naresh Agrawal, N. Gokulakrishnan, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Harivansh, Tapan Kumar Sen, Veer Singh, V. Vijayasai Reddy, D. Raja, Tiruchi Siva, Dr. Narendra Jadhav and Shrimati Sarojini Hembram

had fraudulently acquired it and had committed some kind of an offence along with it, was a willful defaulter.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses etc., as amended, was adopted and the Bill was passed.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017: On 31 July 2017, the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, moved the Bill to amend the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017 as passed by the Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The Bill proposed to amend the Constitution of India, *inter alia,* to provide the following - (a) to insert a new article 338, so as to constitute the National Commission for Backward Classes which shall consist of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members. The said Commission will hear the grievances of socially and educationally backward classes, a function which has been discharged so far by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under clause (10) of article 338; and S 3 \F\BILL 2017\LS\5739LS 5; (b) to insert a new article 342A, so as to provide that the President may, by public notification, specify the socially and educationally backward classes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be socially and educationally backward classes.

Replying to the queries of the Members*, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment said that four major amendments were done in the Constitution. Article 338 B seeks to constitute a Commission for OBCs with a constitutional status and a new Article 26(c) was inserted which deals with the definition of OBC castes and present central list should be notified by presidential order and remained unchanged. Regarding taking no action on the States' proposals by the Central Government, he informed that the fact was that the cases relating to those proposals had been *sub judice* in the Supreme Court. After settlement of cases, State Governments would send proposals to the Central Government, which would be forwarded to the new Commission and finally the Parliament's decision on the Commission's report on the proposals would be implemented in the entire country or the concerned

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* Members who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri B.K.Hariprasad, Bhupender Yadav, S. Muthukaruppan, Md.Nadimul Haque, Ram Nath Thakur, Dilip Kumar Tirkey, Veer Singh, Ram Kumar Kashyap, T.K.S. Elangovan, T. K. Rangarajan, Husain Dalwai, Prasanna Acharya, V. Vijyasai Reddy, D. Raja, P.L. Punia, Sambhaji Chhtrapati, Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Pradeep Tamta, Sharad Yadav, C.P. Narayana, Digvijaya Singh, Ripun Bora, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya and Shrimati Chhaya Verma

state. The State Commissions and the rights of the States would remain unaffected by the amendments.

The Bill, as amended (without Clause 3), was passed by a majority of the total membership of the House.

C. QUESTIONS

During the Session, 8436 notices of Questions (5453 Starred and 2983 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 285 Questions were admitted as Starred and 3040 Questions were admitted as Unstarred. Out of 285 Starred Questions admitted, only 46 Starred Questions were answered orally on the floor of the House and replies to remaining Starred Questions were laid on the Table of the House. The total number of Questions received in Hindi was 1393.

Daily average of Questions: All the lists of Starred Questions contained 15 Questions each. On an average 2.42 Questions were orally answered per sitting. All the lists of Unstarred Questions contained 160 questions each.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: No notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session.

Short Notice Questions: No notices of Short Notice Questions were received during the Session.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta, Shri P.N. Sukul, Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao, Shri Era Seziyan, Dr. C. Narayana Reddy, Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda, Shr Syed Nizam-ud-din, Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil, Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria, Shrimati Mohinder Kaur, Shri Vishvjit P. Singh, all former Members of Rajya Sabha and Shri Anil Madhav Dave and Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, sitting Members of the Rajya Sabha.

Members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

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STATE LEGISLATURES

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fifth Session of the Fourteenth Assam Legislative Assembly commenced on 4 September, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 15 September, 2017. There were 9 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Twelve Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Assam Science and Technology University (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (ii) The Majuli University of Culture Bill, 2017; (iii) The Madhav Dev University Bill, 2017; (iv) The Bhatta Dev University Bill, 2017; (v) The Rabindranath Tagore University Bill, 2017; (vi) The Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (vii) The Assam Employee's Parents Responsibility and Norms for Accountability and Monitoring Bill, 2017; (viii) The Assam State Capital Region Development Authority Bill, 2017; (ix) The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (x) The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017; (xi) The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2017; and (xii) The Assam Appropriation (No.VII) Bill, 2017

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of leading personalities.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Seventh Session of the Fourteenth Kerala Legislative Assembly commenced on 7 August, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 24 August, 2017. There were 12 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Ten Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Kerala Goods and Services Bill, 2017; (ii) The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iii) The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iv) The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (v) The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (vi) The Kerala Medical Education (Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions) Bill, 2017; (vii) The Kerala Maritime Board Bill, 2017; (viii) The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services under the Kerala Administrative Tribunal) Bill, 2017; (ix) The Kerala Marine Fishing Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017; and (x) The Kerala Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2017.

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* Material contributed by the Assam Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary References: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri P. Unnikrishna Pillai, former member of the State Legislative Assembly; and Shr K.E. Mammen, freedom fighter.

MANIPUR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Second Session of the Eleventh Manipur Legislative Assembly commenced on 20 July, 2017 and was adjourned *sine die* on 4 August, 2017. There were 14 sittings in all.

Legislative Business: During the Session the following Six Bills were introduced, considered and passed. (i) The Manipur Appropriation (No. III) Bill, 2017; (ii) The Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2017; (iii) The Manipur Private School (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2017; (iv) The Manipur Coaching Institute (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2017; (v) The Dhanamanjuri University Bill, 2017; and (vi) The Manipur Appropriation (No. IV) Bill, 2017.

Financial Business: On 20 July, 2017, the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Yumnam Joykumar Singh, presented the Budget Estimates for the year 2017-18. The discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for the year 2017-18 were held on 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, & 31 July and 1, 2, 3, & 4 August, 2017, which were discussed, voted and passed by the House. The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates, 2017-18 was held on 21 July, 2017.

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* Material contributed by the Manipur Legislative Assembly Secretariat

6

Book Abstract

SAARC & SAARCLAW

Hemant K. Batra

This book provides a valuable information on all SAARC conventions, treaties and proclamations and a comprehensive overview of the SAARC and its apex bodies in particular SAARCLAW. It covers the Charter of SAARC and all the 18 declarations adopted by the South Asian Heads of States & Government. These declarations clearly identify the problem faced by 21% of the people on this planet, living in only 3% of the area of this world and sharing only 3.8% of the global economy. The book also covers all the SAARC agreements through which Arbitration Council; Avoidance of Double Taxation, Customs matters; SAARC Food Bank; SAFTA; establishment of South Asian Regional Standards Organisation (SARSO) have been achieved. Besides these agreements it includes a number of Conventions which relate to Combating & Prevention of Trafficking in Women & Children for Prostitution; Promotion for welfare of Children; Mutual Assistance Criminal matters; Suppression of Terrorism etc. It is a monograph which includes most of the SAARC documents. It is a great reference book for the students of law, policy and international law from South Asian perspective or regional understanding and for all those interested in the development of the South Asian Region.

Book Keywords: SAARC Summits; Declarations; Agreements and Conventions; Trade and Economic Cooperation

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17.07.2017 to 11.08.2017
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	19
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	76 Hours and 41 Minutes
4.	TIME LOST DUE TO INTERRUPTIONS/FORCED ADJOURNMENTS	29 Hours and 57 Minutes
5.	HOUSE SITTING LATE TO COMPLETE LISTED BUSINESS	10 Hours and 36 Minutes
6.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	21
	(ii) Introduced	17
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ Recommendation and laid on the Table	01
	(v) Discussed	14
	(vi) Passed	14
	(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
	(viii) Negatived	Nil
	(ix) Part-discussed	Nil
	(x) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	25
7.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	690
	(ii) Introduced	28
	(iii) Discussed	01
	(iv) Passed	Nil
	(v) Withdrawn	01*
	(vi) Negatived	Nil
	(vii) Part-discussed	01
	(viii) Pending at the end of the Session	—
8.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notice received	06
	(ii) Admitted	Nil
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
9.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	281

* Bill included in the List of Business for withdrawal and withdrawn by Leave of the House

10. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING ZERO HOUR	252
11. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193	
(i) Notice received	103
(ii) Admitted	02
(iii) Discussion held	02
(iv) Part-discussed	Nil
12. NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197	—
13. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	42
14. ADJOURNMENT MOTION	
(i) Notice received	—
(ii) Brought before the House	—
(iii) Admitted	—
15. NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED BY WAY OF CALLING ATTENTION	—
16. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	03
(ii) Admitted	03
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Part-discussed	Nil
17. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notice received	06
(ii) Admitted	06
(iii) Moved/Discussed	02
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Withdrawn	01
(vi) Part-discussed	01
18. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & Discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
19. PRIVILEGES MOTIONS	
(i) Notice received	04
(ii) Brought before the House	01
(iii) Consent withheld by Speaker	Nil
(iv) Observation made by Speaker	01
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITOR PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	18120

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE PARLIAMENT MUSEUM DURING THE SESSION — 7162 + 53 (School/Institutions)

22. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	380
(ii) Un-starred	4370
(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
(iv) Half-an-Hour discussions	Nil

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	3
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	-	1
iii)	Committee on Empowerment of women	3	1
iv)	Committee on Estimates	11	-
v)	Committee on Ethics	-	-
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	-
vii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	1	-
viii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	2
ix)	Committee on Petitions	5	6
x)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	3	3
xi)	Committee of Privileges	6	-
xii)	Committee on Public Accounts	18	7
xiii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	5	1
xiv)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	4
xv)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	6	3
xvi)	General Purposes Committee	-	-
xvii)	House Committee (a) Accommodation Sub-Committee (b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	1	-
xviii)	Library Committee	-	-
xix)	Railway Convention Committee	4	2
xx)	Rules Committee	-	2
JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE			
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	3
ii)	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	-	-

1	2	3	4
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
i)	Committee on Agriculture	2	4
ii)	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	2	5
iii)	Committee on Coal & Steel	1	3
iv)	Committee on Defence	1	3
v)	Committee on Energy	5	3
vi)	Committee on External Affairs	4	2
vii)	Committee on Finance	5	1
viii)	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	1	1
ix)	Committee on Information Technology	4	3
x)	Committee on Labour	5	1
xi)	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	3	1
xii)	Committee on Railways	1	3
xiii)	Committee on Rural Development	3	3
xiv)	Committee on Social Justice & Empowerment	3	5
xv)	Committee on Urban Development	3	3
xvi)	Committee on Water Resources	2	3

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THIRD SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17.7.2017 to 11.8.2017
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	19
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	81 Hours and 3 Minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	9
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	42
	(ii) Introduced	Nil
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	14
	(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	1
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	1
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	2
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	1
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	3
	(xi) Discussed	9
	(xii) Passed	14*
	(xiii) Withdrawn	3
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any Recommendation	Nil
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	39
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	150
	(ii) Introduced	13
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil

* The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017; the Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017; the Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2017; the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2017; and the Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Bill, 2017 could not be returned by Rajya Sabha and were deemed to have been passed by both the Houses under article 109(5) of the Constitution

(vi) Discussed	2
(vii) Withdrawn	2
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
(xii) Discussion postponed/adjourned/deferred/terminated	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	27
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	134
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of urgent public importance)	
(i) Notices received	41
(ii) Admitted	3
(iii) Discussions held	3
8. NUMBER OF STATEMENT MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance)	
(i) Statement made by Ministers	2
(ii) Half-an-hour discussions held	Nil
9. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
10. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
11. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion Postponed	Nil
12. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil

(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved & discussed	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
13. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
14. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
15. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
16. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	2631
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	4559
18. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	282 passes issued on 3.8.2017
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	431 visitors visited on 3.8.2017
20. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	285
(ii) Unstarred	3040
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
21. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
22. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES	

S. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Meetings held between 1st July and 30th September 2017	No. of Reports presented during 243rd Session of the Rajya Sabha
1	2	3	4
(i)	Business Advisory Committee	2	Nil
(ii)	Committee of Privileges	Nil	1

1	2	3	4
(iii)	Committee on Ethics	1	Nil
(iv)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	Nil
(v)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	4	Nil
(vii)	Committee on Petitions	6	1
(viii)	Committee on Provision of Computer Equipment to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
(ix)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
(x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	5	Nil
(xi)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
(xii)	House Committee	1	Nil
DEPARTMENT RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
(i)	Commerce	2	3
(ii)	Health and Family Welfare	3	1
(iii)	Home Affairs	2	1
(iv)	Human Resource Development	3	3
(v)	Industry	2	1
(vi)	Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	6	1
(vii)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	3	1
(viii)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	3	5

23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE — 3 — Nil

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED — 2 — Nil

25. NAMES OF NEW MEMBER SWORN IN

S. No.	*Name*	*Party*	*Date*
1.	Shri Vinay Dinu Tendulkar	BJP	31.7.2017
2.	Shrimati Sampatiya Uikey	BJP	3.8.2017
3.	Shri Amit Anil Chandra Shah	BJP	25.8.2017
4.	Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	BJP	25.8.2017
5.	Shri Ahmed Patel	INC	28.8.2017
6.	Shri P. Bhattacharya	INC	29.8.2017
7.	Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia	AITC	29.8.2017
8.	Shrimati Shanta Chhetri	AITC	29.8.2017
9.	Shri Derek O' Brien	AITC	29.8.2017
10.	Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray	AITC	29.8.2017
11.	Ms. Dola Sen	AITC	29.8.2017

26. OBITUARY REFERENCES

S. No.	Name	Sitting Member/Ex-Member
1.	Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta	ex-Member
2.	Shri Anil Madhav Dave	Sitting Member
3.	Shri P.N. Sukul	ex-Member
4.	Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao	ex-Member
5.	Shri Era Sezhiyan	ex-Member
6.	Shri Palvai Goverdhan Reddy	Sitting Member
7.	Dr. C. Narayana Reddy	ex-Member
8.	Shri U.K. Lakshmana Gowda	ex-Member
9.	Shri Syed Nizam-ud-Din	ex-Member
10.	Shri Shivajirao Giridhar Patil	ex-Member
11.	Shri Shabbir Ahmad Salaria	ex-Member
12.	Shrimati Mohinder Kaur	ex-Member
13.	Shri Vishvjit P. Singh	ex-Member

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Legislatures	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Private Bills [Introduced (passed)]	Starred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Unstarred Questions [Received (admitted)]	Short Notice Questions [Received (admitted)]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	4.9.2017 to 15.9.2017	9	12(12)	-	395(395)	278(278)	71(12)
Bihar L.A.	28.7.2017 to 25.8.2017	6	11(11)	-	422(342)	(32)	26(7)
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	1.8.2017 to 3.8.2017 & 22.8.2017 to 22.9.2017	4	10(10)	-	642(507)	593(472)	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	8.8.2017 to 9.8.2017	2	4(4)	-	-	52(38)	2
Haryana L.A.	-	-	-	-	171(85)	95(67)	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	22.8.2017 to 25.8.2017	4	6(3)	-	95(61)	30(19)	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.C.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	7.8.2017 to 24.8.2017	12	10(10)	-	4422(3730)	2883(3494)	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	17.7.2017 to 26.8.2017	8	10(10)	-	1712(1609)	1545(1418)	-
Maharashtra L.A.	24.7.2017 to 11.8.2017	14	19(18)	-	9999(923)	91(45)	28
Maharashtra L.C.	24.7.2017 to 11.8.2017	14	(20)	-	3167(1149)	89(54)	1(1)
Manipur L.A.	20.7.2017 to 4.8.2017	14	2(1)	(1)	91(91)	10(10)	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	19.7.2017 to 19.7.2017 & 21.7.2017 to 21.7.2017	2	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha L.A.	7.9.2017 to 16.9.2017	8	13(14)	2	851(724)	1355(1687)	1
Punjab L.A.	-	-	-	-	29	-	-
Rajasthan L.A**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	28.8.2017 to 29.8.2017 & 29.8.2017 to 29.8.2017	2	10(10)	-	4(4)	8(8)	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	(142)	(1268)	-
Telangana L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telangana L.C.	-	-	-	-	81	47	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	15.5.2017 to 27.7.2017	16	17(17)	-	502(69)	564(462)	81
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	11.7.2017 to 28.7.2017	11	16(15)	-	364(282)	71(71)	245(211)
West Bengal L.A.	4.8.2017 to 21.8.2017	10	18(18)	-	387(191)	24(1)	-
UNION TERRITORIES							
Delhi L.A.	8.8.2017 to 11.8.2017	4	3(3)	-	80	296	-
Puducherry L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained Nil Report

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

State/Union Territory	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Government Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Committee of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Committee on Estimates	General Purposes Committee	House Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	4	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	2(2)	3(1)	-	-
Bihar L.A.	1	14(21)	16	10	-	15(3)	10	12	64	-	11	11	32(1)	-	-	122[a]
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.	2(2)	1	1(1)	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	2[b]
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	1(1)	3	-	-	-	4(1)	1	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	11(1)[c]
Haryana L.A.	-	16	14	-	5	21	13	18	12	-	4	-	26	-	-	45[d]
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	-	-	-	5	10(9)	6	-	12(4)	-	-	-	12(2)	-	-	35(15)[e]
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

State/Union Territory	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	-	11	12	-	12	11	11	11	13	-	12	-	11	6	9	57[f]
Karnataka L.C.	-	15	13	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	10(2)	8	13(2)	5	10	8(1)	8	11(5)	-	5	3	7(3)	-	-	112(30)[g]
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	5(4)	5	1(1)	2	5	3	2(1)	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	19(2)[h]
Maharashtra L.A.	1	8(1)	1	3(2)	6	11(1)	1	8(1)	7	-	-	-	20(6)	1	-	19(1)[i]
Maharashtra L.C.	1	1	1	2	3	11(1)	1	8(1)	7	-	-	-	20(6)	-	-	18(1)[j]
Manipur L.A.	1(1)	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	3[k]
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram L.A.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	2[l]
Nagaland L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Odisha L.A.	3(3)	3	4	-	-	1	3	4	4	-	-	7	7(8)	-	-	54[m]
Punjab L.A.	-	15	15	-	14	16	14	15	14	-	4	14	11	-	-	62[n]
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3(2)	1	-	-
Tamil Nadu L.A.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	6	-	-	2[o]
Telangana L.A.	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1[p]
Telangana L.C.	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7[q]
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	7(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	4	5	7	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	42[r]
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	10	10	-	10	9(1)	10	-	10	-	10	10	7	-	-	291(2)[s]
UNION TERRITORIES																
Delhi L.A.	-	3	8	-	4	5	-	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	19[t]
Puducherry L.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Information received from the State/Union Territory Legislature contained Nil Report

** Information not received from the State/Union Territory Legislature

(a) Agricultural Industries Development Committee-11, Bihar Heritage Development Committee-11, Ethics Committee-10, Internal Resources Committee-10, Nivedan Committee-10, Minority Welfare Committee-10, Question & Calling Attention Committee-10, Tourism Development Committee-11, Women and Child Welfare Committee-10, Zero Hour Committee-19, and Zila Parishad & Panchayati Raj Committee-10

(b) Question & Reference Committee-1, and Committee Relating to the Exam. of the Papers Laid on the Table-1

(c) Panchayati Raj Committee-7, Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2, Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1, and Absence of Members Committee-1(1)

(d) Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-13, Committee on Public Health, Irrigation & Power-15, and Committee on Education, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Medical & Health Education-17

(e) Welfare Committee-10(2), e-Governance-cum-General Purpose Committees-3(1), Public Administration Committee-7(6), Human Development Committee-7(3), General Development Committee-2(1), Rural Planning Committee-5(2), and Ethics Committee-1

(f) Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-11, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-12, Committee on Backward Classes and Minorities-13, Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj-12, House Committee on Print & Electronic Media-5, and House Committee Regarding Tank Enchroachment-4

(g) Committee on the Welfare of Senior Citizens-9(1), Committee on Environment-9(1), Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-4, Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7,Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children & Physically Handicapped-8(2), Committee on the Welfare of Fishermen and Allied Workers-8(2), Committee on the Welfare of Youth and Youth Affairs-9(1), Committee on Official Language-6, Committee on Local Fund Accounts-10(4), Committee on the Welfare of Non-Resident Keralites-11, and Subject Committee-31(19)

(h) Committee on Question and Reference-4, Committee on Welfare for Women/Children-3, Committee on Paper Laid on the Table-3, Agriculture Development Committee-7(2), and Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Accounts Committee-2

(i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-1, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1, Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from Sittings of the House-1(1), Panchayati Raj-8, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3, Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-3, and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-1

(j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT)-1, Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-1, Panchayati Raj-8, Catering Committee-1, Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-3(1), Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes-3, and Committee on Inspection on Private Charity Hospitals-1

(k) Hill Area Committee-2, and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-1

(l) Subject Committee-II-2

(m) Ethics Committee-5, Standing Committee-I-5, Standing Committee-II-3, Standing Committee-III-5, Standing Committee-IV-3, Standing Committee-V-2, Standing Committee-VI-5, Standing Committee-VII-3, Standing Committee-VIII-5, Standing Committee-IX-1, Standing Committee-X-2, House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3, House Committee on Linguistic-1, Submission Committee-5, House Committee on Ethics-5, and House Committee of Minimum Support Price on Paddy-1

(n) Other Committees-20, Committee on Papers Laid/To be laid on the Table of the House-14, Committee on Question & References-14, and Committee on Local Bodies & Panchayati Raj Institutions-14

(o) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2
(p) Committee on Welfare of Women, Children, Disabled & the Old Aged-1
(q) Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2, and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-5
(r) Committee on Reference & Question-4, Committee on Financial & Administrative Delayed-5, Committee on Parliamentary Study-3, Committee on Enquiry of Housing Complaints of UP Legislature-3, Parliamentary & Social Welfare Committee-3, Committee on Control of Irregularities in Development Authorities, Housing Board, Jila Panchayats & Municipal Corporation-3, Committee on Enquiry of Provincial Electricity Arrangement-5, Committee on Regulation Review-1, Daivee Aapda Prabandhan Janch Samiti-1, Committee on Commercialization of Education-1, and Vidhai Samadhikar Samiti-13
(s) Committee on Bidhayak Elaka Unnayan Prakalpa-10, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9, Committee on the Entitlements of the Members-3, Committee on Affairs of Women and Children-11, Committee on Reforms and Functioning of the Committee System-9, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Agriculture Marketing and Fisheries and Food Processing Industries & Horticulture-10, Standing Committee on Industry, Commerce and Enterprises-8, Standing Committee on Fisheries and Animal Resources Development-10, Standing Committee on Higher Education-7, Standing Committee on School Education-9, Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-9, Standing Committee on Finance and Planning-11, Standing Committee on Food & Supplies-10, Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Home, Personnel & Administrative Reforms, Correctional Administration, Law and Judicial-9, Standing Committee on Housing and Fire & Emergency Services & Disaster Management-9, Standing Committee on Information & Cultural Affairs & Youth Services & Sports-9, Standing Committee on Irrigation & Waterways and Water Investigation & Development-10, Standing Committee on Labour-9(1), Standing Committee on Urban Development & Municipal Affairs Development-8, Standing Committee on Panchayats & Rural Development and Sundarban Affairs-11(1), Standing Committee on Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources-10, Standing Committee on Public Works and Public Health Engineering-9, Standing Committee on Information Technology and Technical Education-11, Standing Committee on Self Help Group and Self Employment-9, Standing Committee on Women & Child Development and Social Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Transport-11, Standing Committee on Backward Classes Welfare-10, Standing Committee on Minority Affairs-11, Standing Committee on Land & Land Reforms-9, and Standing Committee on Co-operation & Consumer Affairs-10
(t) Question & Reference Committee-3, Special Inquiry Committee to Probe Alleged Irregularities & Corruption in Bodies Administering the Games of Cricket & Hockey in NCT of Delhi-1, Special Committee to Investigate Irregularities in Award of a Contract to M/s ESP India Pvt. Ltd. By the Tpt. Deptt-4 Committee on Municipal Corporations-2, Committee on Unauthorised Colonies-4, Deptt. Related Standing Committee of Health-2, and Department related Standing Committee of Finance & Transport-3

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent by the President
1.	The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2017	04.08.2017
2.	The Footwear Design and Development Institute Bill, 2017	04.08.2017
3.	The Collection of Statistics (Amendment) Bill, 2017	04.08.2017
4.	The Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2017	09.08.2017
5.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Bill, 2017	09.08.2017
6.	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2017	09.08.2017
7.	The Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2017	17.08.2017
8.	The Central Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017	23.08.2017
9.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2017	23.08.2017
10.	The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2017	23.08.2017
11.	The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2017	23.08.2017
12.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017	25.08.2017
13.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Bill, 2017	26.8.2017

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

ASSAM

1. The Assam Science and Technology University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Manjuli University of Culture Bill, 2017
3. The Madhav Dev University Bill, 2017
4. The Bhatta Dev University Bill, 2017
5. The Rabindranath Tagore University Bill, 2017
6. The Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Assam Employee's Parent Responsibility and Norms for Accountability and Monitoring Bill, 2017
8. The Assam State Capital Region Development Authority Bill, 2017
9. The Assam Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Industrial Disputes (Assam Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Assam Contingency Fund (Augmentation of Corpus) Bill, 2017
12. The Assam Appropriation (No.VII) Bill, 2017

BIHAR

1. Bihar Vishesh Sarvekshan evam Bandobast (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
2. Bihar Kashtkaari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
3. Bihar Bhumi Dakhil Kharij (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
4. Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
5. Bihar Viniyog Adhikayi Vyaya (1981 82, 1986-87, 1989-90, 1993-94 evam 1995-96) (Sankhya-2) Vidheyak, 2017
6. Bihar Karadhaan Vidhi (Sanshodhan evam Vidhimanyakaran) Vidheyak, 2017
7. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya Seva Ayog Vidheyak, 2017
8. Bihar Rajya Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
9. Bihar Rajya Jal aur Vahit Mal Board (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2017
10. Bihar Chikitsa (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
11. Bihar Viniyog (Sankhya-3) Vidheyak, 2017

CHHATTISGARH

1. Chhattisgarh Mulya Samvardhit Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
2. Chhattisgarh Abkari (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
3. Chhattisgarh Nagar Palika (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
4. Chhattisgarh Nagar Palik Nigam (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017

5. Chhattisgarh Nirashriton evam Nirdhan Vyaktiyon ki Sahayata (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
6. Chhattisgarh Audyogik Niyojan (Sthayi Aadesh) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
7. Chhattisgarh Shram Vidhiyan (Sanshodhan Aur Prakirna Upbandh) Vidheyak, 2017
8. Chhattisgarh Dukan evam Sthapana (Niyojan evam Seva ki Shartон ka Viniyaman) Vidheyak, 2017
9. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No.III) Vidheyak, 2017
10. Chhattisgarh Viniyog (No. IV) Vidheyak, 2017

DELHI

1. The Delhi Netaji Subhas University of Technology Bill, 2017
2. The Minimum Wages (Delhi) Amendment Bill, 2017
3. The Delhi (Right of Citizen to Time Bound Delivery of Services) Amendment Bill, 2017

GUJARAT

1. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Gujarat Validation of Occupancy and Allotment of Certain Lands of Excess Vacant Land Vested in the State Government [Under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976] (Amendment) Bill, 2017*
3. The Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Gujarat Single Window Clearances Bill, 2017

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017
2. The Himachal Pradesh Repealing Bill, 2017
3. The Himachal Pradesh University of Health Sciences Bill, 2017

KERALA

1. The Kerala Goods and Services Bill, 2017
2. The Kerala Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Kerala Medical Education (Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions) Bill, 2017
7. The Kerala Maritime Board Bill, 2017
8. The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services Under the Kerala Administrative Tribunal) Bill, 2017
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2017

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Madhya Pradesh Gramo me ki Dakhal Rahit Bhumi (Vishesh Upbandh) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017
2. Madhya Pradesh Jaiv Anashya Apshisht (Niyantran) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017

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* Bills awaiting assent

3. Madhya Pradesh Vaas Sthaan Dakhalkaar (Bhu Swami Adhikaaron ka Pradan Kiya Jana) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017
4. Madhya Pradesh Karon ki Purani Bakaya Rashi ka Samadhan Vidheyak, 2017
5. Madhya Pradesh Niji Vishwavidyalaya (Sthapana evam Sanchalan) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017
6. Madhya Pradesh Mantri (Vetan tatha Bhatta) Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2017
7. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Vitta Aayog (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
8. Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank-3) Vidheyak, 2017
9. Bharatiya Stamp (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
10. Nyayalaya Fees (Madhya Pradesh Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017

MAHARASHTRA

1. The Maharashtra Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Maharashtra Local Authority Member's Disqualification (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The Maharashtra Public Trusts (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Maharashtra Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Maharashtra Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code and the Maharashtra Land Revenue (Conversion of Use of Land and Non-Agricultural Assessment) Rules (Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Maharashtra (Second Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2017
12. The Maharashtra Stamp (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Third Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The Maharashtra Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 2017
15. The Maharashtra Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Bill, 2017
16. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Bill, 2017
17. The Maharashtra Witness Protection and Security Bill, 2017
18. The Maharashtra Public Trusts (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
19. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
20. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2017
21. The Indian Partnership (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017
22. The Apprentices (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2017
23. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
24. The Maharashtra Legislative Members (Removal of Disqualification) Bill, 2017

MANIPUR

1. The Manipur Appropriation (No.III) Bill, 2017

2. The Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Manipur Private School (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2017
4. The Manipur Coaching Institute (Control and Regulation) Bill, 2017
5. The Dhanamanjuri University Bill, 2017
6. The Manipur Appropriation (No.IV) Bill, 2017

ODISHA

1. The Odisha Service of Engineer (Validation of Appointment Amendment) Bill, 2017
2. The Odisha Agricultural Produce Markets (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Odisha Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
4. The University of Odia Language and Literature Bill, 2017
5. The Odisha Service of Engineers (Validation of Appointment) Bill, 2017
6. The Odisha Sales Tax (Settlement of Armory) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Odisha Lord Rights to Slum Dwellers Bill, 2017
9. The Odisha State Higher Education Council Bill, 2017
10. The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Odisha Legislative Assembly Members Salary Allowances and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Odisha Legislative Assembly Speaker's Salary and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Odisha Legislative Assembly Deputy Speaker Salary and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The Odisha Minister Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2017

SIKKIM

1. The Sikkim Public Records Bill, 2017
2. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 2017
3. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2017
4. The Sikkim Appropriation Bill, 2017
5. The Sikkim Preservation of Rabies - Free State Bill, 2017
6. The Sikkim Online Gaming Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The Sikkim Prevention of Cow Slaughter Bill, 2017
8. Tashi Namgyal Academy Board (Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Sikkim (Livestock and Livestock Product Control) Act, 1985 (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Sikkim Anti Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 2017

UTTAR PRADESH

1. The Uttar Pradesh Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2017
3. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Bill, 2017
4. The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Tribunal) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
5. The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The Sales Promotion Employees (Condition of Service) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment)

Bill, 2017

7. The Factories (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Uttar Pradesh Dookan aur Vanijya Adhishthan (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2017
9. The Uttar Pradesh Braj Planning and Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
11. The Payment of Wages (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
13. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017
15. The Equal Remuneration (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
16. The Motor Transport Workers (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017
17. The Minimum Wages (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 2017

WEST BENGAL

1. The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017
2. The West Bengal Housing Industry Regulation Bill, 2017
3. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Development and Finance Corporation Bill, 2017
4. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes Advisory Council Bill, 2017
5. The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Identification) (Amendment) Bill, 2017
6. The West Bengal Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
7. The West Bengal Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
8. The Kolkata Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
9. The Howrah Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2017
10. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017*
11. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
12. The West Bengal Single Window System (Management, Control and Regulation) Bill, 2017
13. The West Bengal Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2017
14. The West Bengal Panchayat Elections (Amendment) Bill, 2017
15. The West Bengal Panchayat (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017
16. The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 2017
17. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017*
18. The West Bengal School Service Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017*

JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEE

Karnataka LA- Joint Select Committee on the Karnataka Private Medical Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2017

Nagaland LA- Select Committee on the Nagaland Lokayukta Bill, 2015

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* Bills awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 JULY TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	UNION GOVERNMENT				
1.	The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	4.5.2017	18.7.2017	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Punjab Municipal Corporation Law (Extension to Chandigarh) Amendment Ordinance, 2017	1.7.2017	18.7.2017	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
3.	The Central Goods and Services Taxes (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Ordinance, 2017	8.7.2017	18.7.2017	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
4.	The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Ordinance, 2017	8.7.2017	18.7.2017	—	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
	BIHAR				
1.	Bihar Panchayat Raj (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2017	—	—	—	—
	GUJARAT				
1.	The Gujarat Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	3.7.2017	8.8.2017	8.8.2017	Replaced by Legislation

1	2	3	4	5	6
	HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	29.6.2017	22.8.2017	—	—
	KARNATAKA				
1.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	20.7.2017	—	—	—
	KERALA				
1.	The Kerala State Higher Education Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
2.	The Kerala Medical Education (Regulation and Control of Admission to Private Medical Educational Institutions) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
3.	The Kerala Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act Repeal Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
4.	The Kerala Public Service Commission (Additional Functions as Respects the Services Under the Kerala Administrative Tribunal) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
5.	The Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
6.	The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
7.	The Kerala Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
	MAHARASHTRA				
1.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	30.5.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.6.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	—
3.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.6.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Maharashtra Local Authority Members' Disqualification (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	1.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Shree Sai Baba Sansthan Trust (Shirdi) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	13.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
6.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation and the Maharashtra Corporations (Amendment and Second Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	14.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
7.	The Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	14.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
8.	The Maharashtra Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	17.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	19.7.2017	24.7.2017	3.9.2017	—
10.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	31.8.2017	—	—	—
11.	The Maharashtra Village Panchayats (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	1.9.2017	—	—	—
12.	The Maharashtra Local Authority Member's Disqualification (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2017	1.9.2017	—	—	—
13.	The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	12.9.2017	—	—	—
	ODISHA				
1.	The Odisha Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
2.	The Odisha Lord Rights to Slum Dwellers Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
3.	The Odisha State Higher Education Council Ordinance, 2017	—	—	—	—
	TAMIL NADU				
1.	The Tamil Nadu Local Bodies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	3.9.2017	—	—	—
2.	The Tamil Nadu Local Authorities Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	26.9.2017	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TELANGANA				
1.	The Telangana Gaming (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	8.7.2017	—	—	—
2.	The Telangana Road Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	20.7.2017	—	—	—
3.	The Telangana Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	2.9.2017	—	—	—
	UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Excise (Amendment) Ordinance, 2017	27.9.2017	—	—	—
	WEST BENGAL				
1.	The West Bengal Goods and Services Tax Ordinance, 2017	15.6.2017	4.8.2017	—	Subsequently Replaced by Legislation
2.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws Ordinance, 2017	19.6.2017	4.8.2017	—	Subsequently Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN 16TH LOK SABHA (STATE-WISE) (AS ON 30.09.2017)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Seats	BJP	INC	AIADMK	AITC	BJD	SS	TDP	TRS	CPI(M)	YSRCP	LJSP	NCP	SP	AAP	RJD	SAD	AIUDF	RLSP	AD
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	14	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
4.	Bihar	40	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	4	-	-	3	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	10	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	28	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	20	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	25*	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	48	23	2	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	21	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Telangana	17	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	80	69	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.	West Bengal	42	2	4	-	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	A & N Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman & Diu	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	NCT of Delhi	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	543	276*	45	37	34	20	18	16	11	9	9	6	6	5	4	4$	4	3	3	2

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.

$ Includes one member (Shri Rajesh Ranjan Yadav) who has been expelled from the party with effect from 7.5.2015.

APPENDIX VII (Contd.)

Sl. No.	States	INLD	IUML	JD(S)	JD(U)	JMM	AIMEIM	AINRC	CPI	JKNC	JKPDP	KC(M)	NPF	NPP	PMK	RSP	SDF	Sw.P	IND	Total	Vacancies
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
8.	Haryana	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
12.	Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
13.	Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	20	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28*	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	48	-
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	39	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	2
29.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
30.	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
33.	Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
34.	NCT of Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	537*	5

* Excluding Speaker, LS & two nominated members who have joined BJP with effect from 8.12.2015.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PARTIES:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP); Indian National Congress (INC); All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK); All India Trinamool Congress (AITC); Biju Janata Dal (BJD); Shiv Sena (SS); Telugu Desam Party (TDP); Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS); Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]; Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP); Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJSP); Nationalist Congress Party (NCP); Samajwadi Party (SP); Aam Admi Party (AAP); Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD); Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD); All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF); Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKNC); Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (JKPDP); Rashtriya Lok Samta Party (RLSP); Apna Dal (AD); Indian National Lok Dal (INLD); Indian Union Muslim League (IUML); Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]; Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]; Jharkhand Mukhti Morcha (JMM); All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMEIM); All India N.R. Congress (AINRC); Communist Party of India (CPI); Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]; Naga Peoples Front (NPF); National Peoples Party (NPP); Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK); Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP); Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF); Swabhimani Paksha (Sw.P) & Independents (IND)

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 19 JANUARY 2018)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	SP	AIADMK	AITC	JD(U)	CPI(M)	BJD	*Others	IND.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6[a]	-	11	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[b]	-	7	-
4.	Bihar	16	-	5	-	-	-	7	-	-	2[c]	-	14	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
6.	Goa	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	11	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
8.	Haryana	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[d]	1	5	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[e]	-	4	-
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2[f]	1	6	-
12.	Karnataka	12	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[g]	1	12	-
13.	Kerala	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2[h]	-	8	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
15.	Maharashtra	19	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9[i]	1	19	-
16.	Manipur	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[j]	-	1	-
20.	Odisha	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	10	-
21.	Punjab	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3[k]	-	7	-
22.	Rajasthan	10	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[l]	-	1	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	-	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	5[m]	-	18	-
25.	Telangana	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4[n]	-	6	1
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Uttarakhand	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28.	Uttar Pradesh	31	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	5[o]	1	30	1
29.	West Bengal	16	1	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	15	1
30.	NCT of Delhi	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
31.	Puducherry	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Nominated	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8[p]	-	12	-
	TOTAL	245	57	58	18	13	12	7	7	8	53	6	239	6

*** Others**
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) TDP-4, TRS-1, YSRCP-1
(b) BPF-1
(c) RJD-2
(d) INLD-1
(e) J&K PDP-2
(f) RJD-1, JMM - 1
(g) JD(S)-1
(h) KC(M)-1, IUML-1
(i) NCP-5, SS-3, RPI (A)-1
(j) NPF-1
(k) SAD-3
(l) SDF-1
(m) DMK-4, CPI-1
(n) TDP-2, TRS-2
(o) BSP-5
(p) Nominated-8

C. PARTY POSITION IN THE STATE/UNION TERRITORY LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI (M)	CPI	NCP	BSP	Janata Dal (U)	Janata Dal (S)	Other Parties	Inde-pendent	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATES													
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam L.A.	126	25	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	39[a]	1	126	-
Bihar L.A.	243	27	53	-	-	-	-	71	-	88[b]	4	243	-
Bihar L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh L.A.#	90	39	49	-	-	-	1	-	-	1[c]	1	91	-
Goa L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat L.A.	182	43	120	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	167	15
Haryana L.A.	90	17	46	-	-	-	1	-	-	21[d]	5	90	-
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	68	35	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	67	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka L.A.	225	122	44	-	-	-	-	-	40	9[e]	9	224	1
Karnataka L.C.	75	34	22	-	-	-	-	-	13	1[f]	5	75	-
Kerala L.A.	140	22	1	59	19	2	-	-	3	28[g]	6	140	-
Madhya Pradesh L.A.#	230	55	165	-	-	-	4	-	-	2[h]	3	229	2
Maharashtra L.A.#	288	42	122	1	-	41	-	-	-	75[i]	7	288	1
Maharashtra L.C.	78	19	17	-	-	23	-	1	-	11[j]	6	77	1
Manipur L.A.	60	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	10[k]	1	60	-
Meghalaya L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mizoram L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland L.A.	60	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	47[l]	8	59	1
Odisha L.A.	147	15	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	118[m]	2	146	1
Punjab L.A.	117	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	37[n]	-	117	-
Rajasthan L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikkim L.A.	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30[o]	1	31	1
Tamil Nadu L.A.	235	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208[p]	-	216	19
Telangana L.A.#	119	19	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	93[q]	1	120	-
Telangana L.C.	40	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	31[r]	1	40	-
Tripura L.A.**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand L.A.	71	11	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1[s]	2	71	-
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	7	311	-	-	-	19	-	-	63[t]	3	403	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	2	13	-	-	-	9	-	-	73[u]	1	98	2
West Bengal L.A.	295	42	3	26	1	-	-	-	-	220[v]	1	293	2
UNION TERRITORIES													
Delhi L.A.	70	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66[w]	-	70	-
Puducherry L.A.	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14[x]	1	30	-

** Information not received from State/Union Territory Legislature

Information as received from State/Union Territory Legislature

(a) AGP-14, AIUDF-13, and BPF-12

(b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-80, Lok Jan Shakti Party-2, Rashtriya Lok Samta Party-2 Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)-3, and Hindustani Aavam Morcha (Secular)-1

(c) Nominated-1

(d) Speaker-1, Indian National Lok Dal-19, and Shiromani Akali Dal-1

(e) Badavara Sramikara Raitara Congress Party-3, Karnataka Janatha Paksha-2, Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha-1, Karnataka Makkala Paaksha-1, Speaker-1, and Nominated-1

(f) Chairman-1

(g) Congress (Secular)-1, Kerala Congress(B)-1, National Secular Conference-1, Communist Marxist Party Kerala State Committee-1, Indian Union Muslim League-17, Kerala Congress(M)-6, and Kerala Congress(Jacob)-1
(h) Chairman-1, and Nominated-1
(i) Shivsena Party-63, Peasant's and Workers Party-3, Bahujan Vikas Aghadi-3, All India Majalis-A-Ittehadul Muslimin-2, Maharashtra Navnirman Sena-1, Samajwadi Party-1, Bharip Bahujan Mahasangh-1, and Rashtriya Samaj Party-1
(j) Shivsena-9, Peasants and Workers Party of India-1, and Peoples Republican Party-1
(k) National People's Party-4, Naga People's Front-4, Lok Jan Shakti Party-1, and All India Trinamool Congress-1
(l) Naga Peoples Front-47
(m) B.J.D.-117, and Samatakranti Dal-1
(n) Aam Aadmi Party-20, Shiromani Akali Dal-15, and Lok Insaaf Party-2
(o) Sikkim Democratic Front Party-28, and Sikkim Krantikari Morcha-2
(p) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-116, Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-89, Indian Union Muslim League-1, Nominated-1, and Speaker-1
(q) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-82, All India Majlis Ittehad-UlMuslimeen-7, Telugu Desam Party-3, and Nominated-1
(r) Telangana Rashtra Samithi-23, All India Majlis Ittehad-UlMuslimeen-1, Progressive Recognised Teachers Union-1, and Nominated-6
(s) Nominated-1
(t) Samajwadi Party-47, Apna Dal (S)-9, Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party-4, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Nirbal Indian Shoshit Hamara Aam Dal-1, and Nominated-1
(u) Samajwadi Party-61, Rashtriya Lok Dal-1, Shikashak Dal (Non-Political)-5 Unconnected-1, and Independent Group-5
(v) All India Trinamool Congress-211, Gorkha Janmukti Morcha-3, Revolutionary Socialist Party-3, All India Forward Block-2, and Nominated-1
(w) Aam Aadmi Party-66
(x) All India N.R. Congress-8, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-4, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam-2

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